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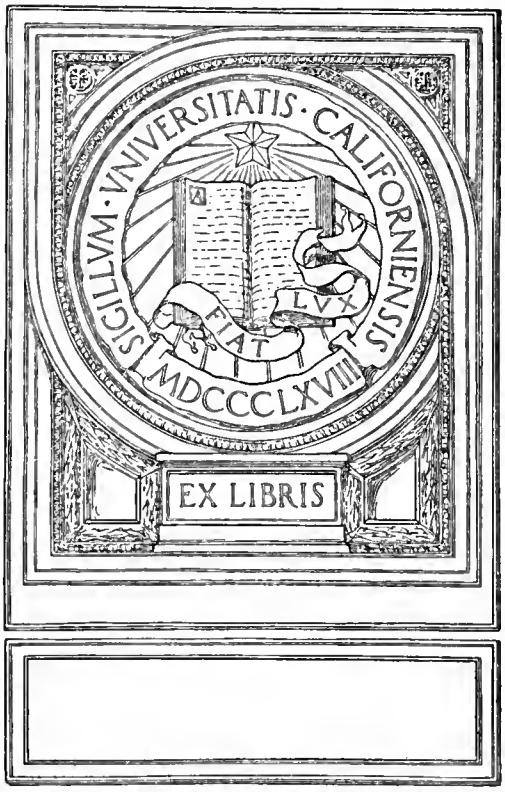
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A

TOUR

FROM

DOWNING

TO

ALSTON-MOOR.

By THOMAS PENNANT, Esq.

London,

Printed, at the Oriental Press, *by Wilson & Co.*

FOR EDWARD HARDING, NO. 98, PALL-MALL;

AND SOLD BY WEST AND HUGHES, NO. 40, PATERNOSTER-ROW.

1801.

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P45

UNIV. OF
CALIFORNIA

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Tour from *Downing* to *Alston Moor*, now presented to the Public, was performed by Mr. PENNANT in 1773. At the conclusion it connects with his *Scots* Tour, and forms an introductory Volume to that excellent Work, equally if not more interesting to the *English* Reader and to the Antiquary. The Author, in his Literary Life, p. 18, thus describes the Work: "The subject of part of this Journey will be found among my Posthumous Works, illustrated with Drawings by *Moses Griffith*. This will take in the space from *Downing* to *Orford*; from thence to *Knowsley*, *Sefton*, *Ormskirk*, *Latham*, and (crossing the country) to *Blackburn*, *Whalley-abbey*, *Ribchester*, *Mitton*, *Waddington-hall* and *Clithero*, most of them in the County of *Lancashire*. In that of *York* I visited *Salley-abbey*, *Bolton-hall*, *Malham Coves*, *Settle*, *Giggleswick* and *Ingleton*. I then crossed the *Lune* to *Kirkby-Lonsdale*, and visited all the parts of *West-*

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Westmoreland and *Cumberland* omitted in my printed Tours of 1769 and 1772; and, finally, I finished this MS. Volume at *Alston*, near the Borders of *Durham*."

Notwithstanding his former determination, (see Lit. Life, p. 17, l. 19,) the EDITOR has the satisfaction to find, that Mr. *Pennant*, in the last years of his active life, not only prepared for the Press the Tour now offered, but also its Continuation by *Hackfall* and *Fountains Abbey* to *Harrogate* and *Brambam Crags*. This Work, he hopes, at some future period, to have permission to add to the List of Publications of that valuable Author.

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TOUR

TO

ALSTON MOOR,

1773.

UNIV. OF CALIFORNIA

DESIRE of health from exercise, and thirst after information respecting the almost latent curiosities of our island, induced me this year to undertake another journey, into the North of England.

I left my own house the 3d of August, passed through *Chester*, the village of *Trafford*, and over *Dunham* on the hill, and from thence to *Frodesham*. After crossing the *Wever*, and passing over a small common, I turned into a by-road, and visited, on an eminence on the left, the recent ruins of the once noble seat of *Rock-Savage*, built in the ROCK SAVAGE.

reign

reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, by Sir *John Savage*. By the marriage of Lady *Elizabeth Savage*, daughter and heir of *Richard* earl *Rivers*, with *James* earl of *Barrymore*, the house and estate passed into that family. The possession was very transient; for, by the run-away match of his daughter, the Lady *Penelope Barry*, with General *Cholmondeley*, they were transferred into a new race, and are now possessed by the Earl of *Cholmondeley*, the General's great nephew. After the marriage, the place was neglected, and so fell into sad decay: a gentleman, who was born in the house, lived to draw a pack of fox-hounds through it in quest of game.

HALTON. From hence I made another visit to *Halton Castle*, to hang over, once more, the much admired prospect; from RUNCORN. which I descended about a mile to *Runcorn*, to see the grand termination of the Duke of *Bridgewater*'s Canal, which there falls into a broad bay of the *Mersey*, a little way below the pretty peninsula which juts from the *Lancashire* side, and forms the narrow gut called *Runcorn-gap*. The fall into the river is sixty-nine feet, which is eased by the help of a series of five double locks and a single one; and through these passes the commerce between the *German* ocean and *Irish* sea.

This

This vast undertaking arose from a small beginning: the original intention of that useful Peer was to get an Act of Parliament, in 1758 and 1759, only to cut a Canal from the collieries at *Worsley* to *Manchester*, with a branch extending to *Cheshire*. As soon as the practicability of this was ascertained, a design was formed of continuing the canal from *Manchester* to the *Mersey*, below *Warrington*, not only for the purpose of enlarging the sale of the Duke's coals, but to furnish the country with a cheaper conveniency of water-carriage than that on the *Irwal* and *Mersey*. After some variations in the plan, it was executed in the following manner:

CANAL.

From *Manchester* a canal is made in a direction from South-west, and from near *Altringham* goes almost West to the *Mersey* below *Runcorn-gap*. The length of this course is twenty-eight miles and a half, and is carried over the *Mersey* and *Bollan*. This canal is joined about four miles from *Manchester*, by a branch which crosses the *Irwal*, by the fine aqueduct at *Barton-bridge*, and extends to the great collieries at *Worsley*, in all about six miles: the only locks are at *Runcorn*.

I must not leave that place without mentioning, that

the heroine *Ethelfleda*, in 916, founded here a town and castle: its glory is now passed away, and only an inconsiderable village remains. The scite of the castle is very evident in a piece of land which juts into the river exactly at the gap, and still bears the name of the *Castle-rock*, being protected on the water side by ledges of rocks and broken precipices: the area is of a triangular form, flat, but surrounded with a mound of earth, and on the land side guarded by a ditch at least six yards wide. Nothing could be more judicious than the situation; for it is placed at the mouth of the gap, and must have been an effectual check to the naval inroads of the *Danes* up the *Mersey*, at a period in which they were such a pest to the kingdom.

RUNCORN CASTLE.

CHURCH.

The church lies above the Castle-rock; its foundation was perhaps coeval: it was certainly prior to the Conquest, for *Nigel*, baron of *Halton*, bestowed it, in the reign of the Conqueror, on his brother *Wolfwith*, a priest. It became afterwards the property of *Norton* Abbey, and on the dissolution was bestowed on *Christ-church*, *Oxford*. An abbey of Canons regular or *Augustines*, was originally founded here by *William* the son of *Nigel*, in 1133; but it was removed by his son *William*, constable of *Chester*, to *Norton*, about two miles to the East. On December 10, 1545,

NORTON.

Richard

Richard Brook, esq. purchased the manor and its appurtenances from the king*. The present Sir *Richard Brook* rebuilt the house in a very handsome style, and having the good fortune to lie in the course of the Duke of *Bridgewater*'s canal, his grounds are most beautifully improved by the meandering of the water in view of the house.

I kept along a flat and wet country, leaving on the left the fine meadows washed by the *Mersey*; and went through the hamlet of *Mere*, a fee of *Halton*, bestowed by *Roger Lacy*, baron of *Halton*, on his brother *Richard*, who died leprous, and was buried at *Norton*. I then quitted *Cheshire*, after crossing the bridge at *Warrington*, and entered the County of MERE.

LANCASTER.

THIS county, with those of *Westmoreland*, *Cumberland*, *Durham* and *Yorkshire*, formed, at the coming of the *Romans*, the country of the *Brigantes*, a warlike people, and much distinguished by their queen *Cartismandua*, who, after betraying *Caractacus* to the *Romans*, dethroned her husband, and took his armour-bearer to her bed; which occasioned the restoration of her husband by her foreign friends, and her disgraceful abdication†.

After

* *Leicester*, 325.

† Tacit. Hist. lib. iii.

After the *Saxon* invasion, this county was called *Lancasterscire*, from the capital *Loncaster* or *Lancaster*, the castle, on the river *Lone* or *Lune*. The new conquerors divided it into six hundreds, altered since in names, but not in numbers. That which I enter is *Derby*, which takes its title from a small village, once a regal manor, and before the arrival of the *Normans* held (with *Leyland)* by *Edward* the Confessor. This hundred comprises the track between the *Ribble* and the *Mersey*, and was granted by the Conqueror to *Roger* of *Poictiers*, who was styled Lord of the Honour of *Lancaster*. This nobleman was son of *Roger* of *Montgomery*, and received the addition to his name on account of having a wife out of *Poictiers*: his reign was short, being deprived on account of his disloyalty.

THANES. The *Tains*, *Thanes*, or gentry, who held of the king during the *Saxon* period, in this track, held their *teinland*, by payment of two *oræ* for every plough-land; by assisting in building the houses of the king, in the same manner as if they had been villeyns; in making the fisheries, and the inclosures and toils within the woods: if they failed, they forfeited two shillings, and after that were obliged to attend till the work, whatsoever it was, was completed. They were also to send, for one day in the month of August, men to cut the royal corn, or forfeit the like sum.

The royal manor was at that period at *Derby*, and contained six berewicks or townships; had fifteen caracæ*, or plough-lands, a forest two leagues long and one broad, and an aerie of hawks.

If any of these *Thanes* committed a theft, or *forestell*, i. e. obstruct any one on the way, probably for the purpose of forestalling, or committed *heinfar*, i. e. flies his country on the commission of any crime, or broke the peace of the king, he forfeited forty shillings.

If any of them either drew blood from, or ravished a woman, or did not attend the *Scyre-mote*, or County-court, without a reasonable excuse, they were fined in ten shillings; and if they departed out of their hundred, and did not answer at the Court, on being summoned by the *Præpositus* †, or *Hundred-greve*, forfeited five shillings. This Court appears to me to have been the *Folc-mote*, where all the freemen of the kingdom were obliged to appear annually, with their arms, according to their degrees, for the inspection of their officer, who was to examine whether they were in good order.

If

* Verstegan, 233.

† Doomsday-book.

If the *Hundred-greve* directed any of them to do his service, and he refused, a fine was imposed of four shillings.

If any of them was desirous of quitting the royal lands, he might, on payment of forty shillings, be at liberty to go wheresoever he pleased. If any wished to succeed to the lands of his father, he must pay an acknowledgment of forty shillings; which if he refused to do, both land and money fell to the king.

These *Thanes* were the gentry of the *Saxon* times.—They were not created, but received rank according to increase of property. At that period there were *Eorls* and *Ceorls*, (Earls and Churls,) *Thegn* and *Theoden*, Thanes and Under-Thanes. "For, if a Churl thrived so as that he had "fully five hides of his own land, a church, a kitchen, a "bell-house and a gate, a seat and several offices in the "king's hall, then was he henceforth the Thein's right "worthie. And if a Thein so thrive that he served the "king, and on his progresse ryd in his housholde; if then, "he had a Thein that followed him; the which to the king's "five hides (ploughlands) had, and in the king's palace his

"lord

" lord served, and thrice with his errand had gone to the " king, he might afterwards, with his fore othe his Lord's " part play at any great need. And if a Thein did thrive " so that he became an Earl, then was he afterwards wor- " thie the rights of an Earl; and if a Merchant so thrived " that he passed thrice over the wide sea by his own crafe, " he was thenceforth a Thein right worthy*." Let me add, that, so late as the reign of *Henry I.* they were placed in rank immediately after earls, and before the knights†.

By this we may see a wise policy in those early times, by the great encouragement given to industry; that promotion attended frugal ambition, and sloth was punished with a continuance in a low and servile state.

Verstegan, p. 233, translates *Theyn* or *Thegn*, as free servants. " Hence," says he, " cometh *Thyen* or *Thiene*, To serve; and that the Prince of *Wales*'s motto, *Ich dien*, I serve, is derived from the word *Ik thian*, *d* and *th* in our more ancient language being indifferently used."

The few things omitted in my former account of *Warrington*, may be mentioned here. If this place had been the head of the *Saxon* hundred, *Wallington*, mentioned in the WARRINGTON.

* Lambard's Peramb. *Kent*, 551. † Madox's Antiq. Exch. 1. 8.

Doomsday-book, the patron saint must have been changed: that ancient record makes it *St. Elfin*; the present is *St. Helena*, noted in British story. The chief manor belonged to the king, and had dependent on it thirty-four other manors, and the same number of *Drenghs*, i. e. vassals who held their manors by military services, and also, as *Spelman* conjectures, might have been the king's body-guard when called out into actual service*. This hundred was afterwards incorporated with the present hundred of *West Derby*.

I say nothing of the *Roman* antiquity of this place; the proofs rest on the probability of there having been a station at the head of *Latchford*, the usual passage, at low water, into the town, before the building of the bridge, a place no longer fordable. It is said also, that vestiges of *Roman* roads have been seen in digging near the west end of the town: and of late the conjecture has been strengthened by the discovery of many hundred of brass coins in a pot at *Statham* near *Thelwall*, many of them of *Claudius*; so that it is possible here might have been a station, and, from the similarity of sound, that station might have been the *Veratins* of the *Ravenna* chorographer. I must reject the learned *Whitaker*'s proof of a *Roman* road passing over the river at *Latchford*, drawn from a rampart flung up, as he

* Spelman's Glossary, 184.

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PAINTED GLASS *at* WARRINGTON

Published by Edw. Harding 98 Pall Mall

he says, by the *Romans* on the *Warrington* side, the said rampart having been thrown up by my honest friend, *Matthew Lyon*, to form an elevated retreat for sheep in time of high floods, as his worthy son, *John Lyon*, esq. is ready to aver upon oath if any doubts exist. But a little north-west of the church is a much stronger evidence—a mount of a circular form, with a considerable area in the middle, and a ditch round the base, which probably had on it a castellum to protect the road.

Among *Holme*'s manuscripts, in the *British Museum*, I discovered some drawings relative to the church of *Warrington*. It represents three figures on the painted glass of the windows, probably benefactors. The first is a *Banister*, with a shield in one hand, with his arms, a *cross fleury* sable in field argent. The next has a sword in one hand, a flag in the other; which, by the arms, shew him to be a *Holland*, a once potent family in this county*. Round his head is a baronial fillet, which makes it probable that this personage was designed for *Robert Holland*, who was summoned to Parliament in the reign of *Edward II.* The third is his unfortunate master, *Thomas* earl of *Lancaster*, to whom he proved so treacherous: this Earl has likewise a flag. All are armed in mail, clothed with long robes.

 During

* Tour Scotl. 1773, Part 1, 19.

During my stay at *Orford*, I made an excursion across *Warrington-bridge* into *Cheshire*. At the foot, in a suburb called *Latchford*, is now building a good street, and church
GROPEN-HALL. dependent on *Gropen-hall*. This beginning might possibly have grown into a new town, had it not been checked by the evil times.

I passed over *Gropen-hall*, and *Latchford* heaths, recently inclosed, and now made worth 3l. the *Cheshire* acre. On the right is *Gropen-hall* church, dedicated to *St. Wilfrid*, a rectory in the gift of the Rev. *Edmund Taylor*, both patron and incumbent; but the advowson is upon sale.

This manor, and several others, was held, after the Conquest, by *Osborn Fitz-Tezzon*, bestowed on him by *Hugh Lupus*. This *Osborn* was ancestor of the *Boydels*, of *Doddleston*, whose posterity held it for some centuries. In 1312, the sixth of *Edward II.* the king granted to *William Boydel*, free warren in his lands of *Doddleston* and this parish. His grand-daughters, co-heiresses, conveyed it to *Owen Voel* and Sir *John Daniel*; but *Howel ap Owen* released his share to Sir *John*. From him it passed, in the female line, in moieties, to several other families, which I decline mentioning, in pursuance of my rule to avoid a minute detail of parochial antiquities.

Moses Griffeth Del Comte Sc

ORFORD HALL

Pub. June 1 1801 by Edw Harding 98 Pall Mall

UNIV. OF CALIFORNIA

A little farther is the hamlet of *Thelwall*, noted in *Saxon* days for the town built by *Edward* the elder, in 920*, and fortified with a precinct made of stakes†, from which it took its name; *Thell* signifying a stake, and *wall* its present meaning. This he garrisoned, and committed to the custody of his knights, as a security to his new conquests. THELWALL.

Roger of *Poictiers* gave the fishery, on the *Lancashire* side of the *Mersey*, to the Abbot of *Shrewsbury*, in the reign of *Henry I.* That on the *Cheshire* side was bestowed by *William*, third baron of *Halton*, on the Prior of *Norton*.—This place was of the fee of the Honour of *Halton*: the same *William* gave one-third of it to the Abbey of *Salop*, with all its appurtenances.

The other two-thirds were granted in the reign of *Henry III.* by *Edmund Lacy* baron of *Halton*, to *Galfrid de Dutton* ancestor of *Warburton* of *Arley*, and also all the land he had of the Abbey of *Evesham* in *Thelwall*, by the service of yielding annually a pair of gloves, lined with the fur of a stag, on *Michaelmas-day*. After passing through various successions, it was purchased, in 1622, by *Robert Pickering* counsellor at law, and now belongs to *Henry Pickering* esq. one of his descendants. Near the house is a small

* Saxon Chr. 110. † Polychron. ccxxxiii.

a small ruinous chapel, which, with many others in this diocese, are said never to have been consecrated; were originally only domestic, and have often fallen into disuse*. In this township are very considerable powder-mills.

The little town of *Limme* is a relief to the dull unvaried flat from *Warrington* to this place, being seated on a pretty inequality of sand-stone, and commanding a picturesque view down a dell. The living is a rectory dedicated to *St. Mary*, and under the patronage of Sir *Peter Warburton* and *Egerton Leigh* esq.—each presents a minister, who serve alternately, Sunday by Sunday. This division has existed ever since the days of the Conqueror, when *Gilbert Venables*, baron of *Kinderton*, had one half of the town, held before by one *Ulviet*; and *Osborn*, son of *Tezzon*, the other. They also divided the patronage of the church, which, served by a Presbyter, existed in the time of the Confessor.

From hence I descended to a flat congenial with the former, and reached *Warburton*, a village and chapel. The first, on the Conquest, divided between *William Fitz-Nigel* baron of *Halton*, and *Osborn* son of *Tezzon*. About the time of *Richard I. Adam*, younger son of *Hugh Dutton*, of

* *Ecton*, 571.

of *Dutton*, became possessed of the whole; part in right of his wife, part by the gift of *John* baron of *Halton*. This *Adam* was ancestor of the *Warburtons* of *Arley*. *Peter*, a descendant of his, residing here in the reign of *Edward II.* assumed the name of the place, which they have retained to this day. From hence I rode along the steep sandy banks of the *Mersey*, and passed some agreeable hours with my worthy friend *John Lyon* esq. at his neat house, *Mill-bank*, near *Hollin's-ferry*, a horse passage into the county of *Lancaster*.

Near the house are two mills; one for the manufacture of paper, the other for slitting and rolling of iron.

The *Mersey* is by no means a pleasing water, running usually far beneath its banks. It takes its rise in the very extremity of *Cheshire*, near the borders of *Yorkshire*, and is, as the name imports, the *march* or boundary between the kingdoms of *Northumberland* and *Mercia*, and divides the counties of *Lancashire* and *Cheshire*; notwithstanding, it does not take the name of *Mersey* till it has passed *Stock-port*, above which it is called the *Tame*.

It flows useless for navigation till it reaches the *Irwal*, five miles below *Manchester*, when both streams receive artificial

artificial depth by the help of nine locks between that town and *Warrington.* They were made navigable under powers of an Act of Parliament obtained in 1720, when it was undertaken successfully by several adventurers. The navigation is never interrupted by droughts, as it can be supplied with water between lock and lock, by flushing or letting off back-water reserved for that purpose: floods and frost often render it unnavigable. It carries vessels of thirty-five to forty tons burden; and such is the increase of manufactures at *Manchester*, there are more employed than ever, notwithstanding the completion of the Duke of *Bridgewater*'s canal to that town. But the public receives great benefit, not only by the choice of conveyance, but by the fall of the freight from ten shillings to six shillings and eight-pence a ton on the *Mersey.*

The fish of this river are *salmon*, *smelts*, a few *trout*, *pike*, *perch*, *bream*, *chub*, *dace*, *graining*, *gudgeons*, *sticklebacks*, *lampries*, *lamperns*, and *eels.*

After crossing the river I resumed my journey and returned through *Warrington:* at the western end of the town passed by *Bank*, the seat of *Thomas Patten* esq. a new house raised entirely upon copper. The foundations are the stags from the adjacent furnaces, the property of

that

that gentleman, cast in moulds, into squares for the purpose.

About a mile and a half farther I crossed *Sankey Brook* Navigation; which, from its junction with the *Mersey*, extends near twelve miles into the country. Originally the only water inlet was a brook, which at spring-tides admitted small vessels about half a mile from the mouth to a warehouse at *Sankey-bridges*, which is still in use. But far the greater number of vessels pass into the river by a new canal from the bridges, a mile and a half westward to *Fidler's-ferry*, the common passage over the estuary into *Cheshire*.

The present useful canal was formed in consequence of an Act passed in 1755, empowering certain undertakers to make the *Sankey* stream navigable: or, to speak with more precision, to cut a canal near that inconsiderable rivulet, and to render it fit for all the purposes of inland navigation. This is the most ancient we have in our island, that runs distinct from the natural beds of other rivers, since the revival of these great works; for we must not forget the *Roman Foss-dike*, and the opening of it again in the time of *Henry II.*

The present state of this canal is as follows:—It runs entirely separate from *Sankey-brook*, except in one place, where it crosses, and for a small space mixes with it. Its length from *Fidler's-ferry* to a place where it separates into three branches, is nine miles and a quarter: from thence it is carried to *Penny-bridge* and *Gerard's-bridge*, and there terminates; but from *Boardman's-bridge* it extends two thousand yards, making the whole distance from the *Mersey* eleven miles three-quarters. In that course there are eight single and two double locks, and the fall is about sixty feet. The chief article carried on it is coal, of which, in the year 1771, 45,568 tons were conveyed to *Liverpool*; and to *Warrington*, *Northwich* and other places, 44,152 tons. There are besides slates and corn brought down; and deal, paving, and lime-stones (purloined from the coast of *North Wales*), carried up.

Near the northern end of the canal is seated the important manufacture of plate glass, lately introduced into this kingdom, and which rivals that of the famous work in the *Rue de St. Antoine* at *Paris*. Let us acknowledge that we owe the success to some capital persons seduced from thence: this seems to be among all nations a reciprocation of this species of artifice. At *Ravenhead*, not remote from

the former, much of the copper ore from the vast mine of *Paris* mountain is smelted, and, when fused, brought down again by the same channel, and conveyed in a metallic form to *Holywell*, and other battering works, the property of the great companies. It is the plenty of coal which first tempted them to settle in those parts.

From the year 1758 to the present time three hundred and seventeen vessels of about thirty-four or thirty-five tons have navigated upon the canal: these in general belong to private persons. The highest spring-tides rise within a foot of the level of the mouth of the canal or the lowest lock. Loaded vessels are generally neaped about three days; but the empty can pass to and from the river every tide. I am the more full in my account of this canal, as it seems as yet unnoticed, in common with the general history of this important county. *Liverpool* alone has as yet had its historian.

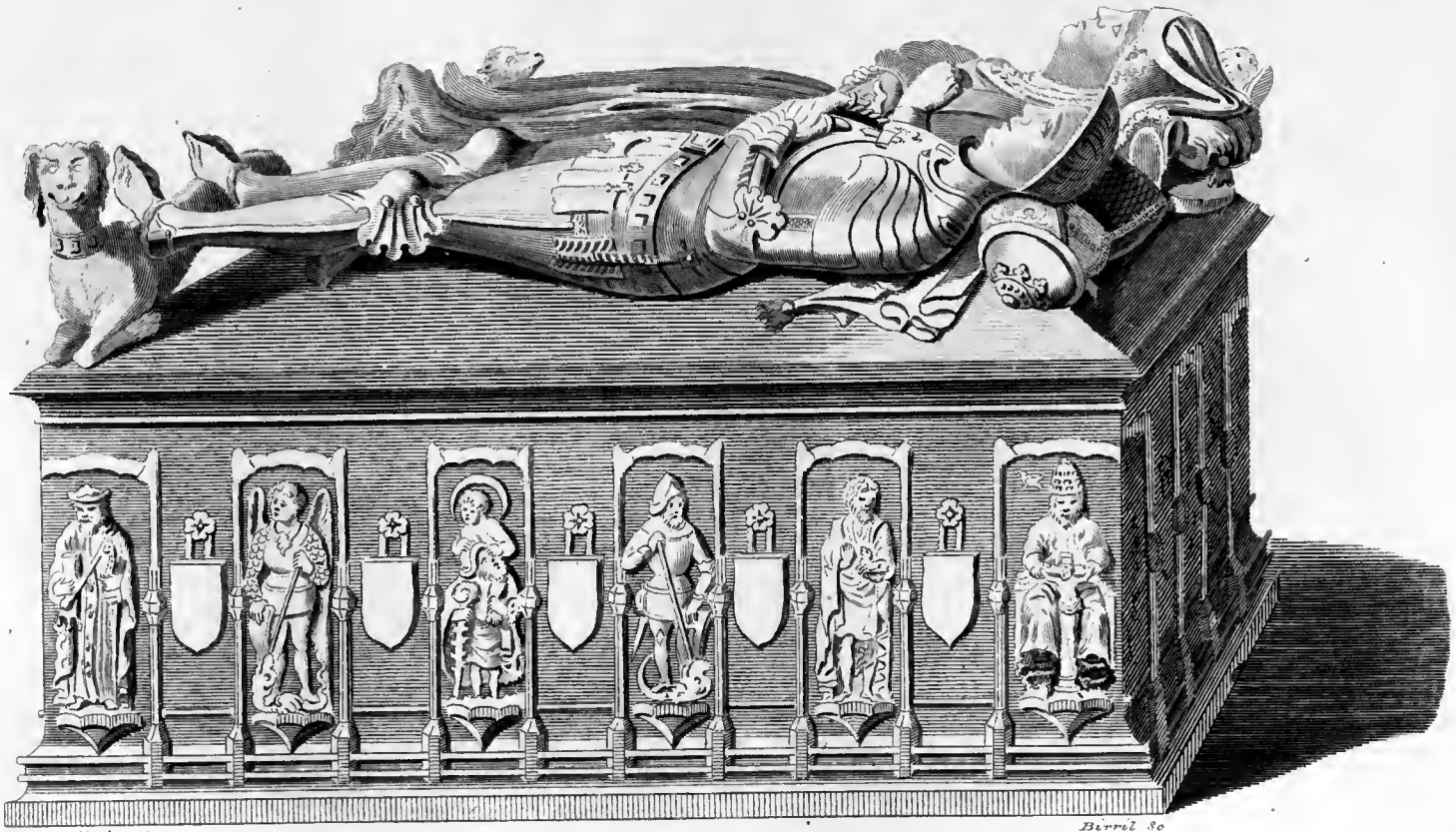
BEWSEY-HALL.

About half a mile north of *Sankey* bridges stand the remains of *Bewsey-hall*, the seat of the ancient family of the *Botelers*. *Robert*, the first who assumed the name, took it from his office of Butler to *Ranulf de Gernons* or *Meschines* earl of *Chester*, in 1120. He had large possessions in this county, and his descendants were great benefactors

to the town of *Warrington*. Sir *Thomas*, I believe the last of the name, was, with his Lady, murdered in this house, by assassins, who in the night crossed the moat in leathern boats, or coracles, to perpetrate this villainy. The unfortunate pair lie represented magnificently in alabaster in the parish church; and the sides of the tomb are finely ornamented with various saintly figures.

This seat passed after to the *Irelands*, the *Athertons*, and lastly to the *Gwillims*, who now possess the estate; the moat and part of the house still remain. In the house is a singular picture on board, of an assemblage of the *Florentine* wits and poets, from *Guido Cavalcanti*, who died in 1300, to *Marsilius Ficinus*, who died in 1499. *Dante* is placed sitting with a book in his uplifted hand, as if reading to *Cavalcanti*, who stands behind. *Petrarch* stands leaning forward, as if applying to *Dante*; is dressed in a white cap, in a blue dress over his shoulders, and a white vest: behind him is *Boccace*, represented bald: all these with laureated heads. Behind them are *Angelus Politianus* in a blue cap, and *Ficinus* in a red gown—a group of illustrious not to be paralleled in the same space in scarcely any country.

BOLD-HALL. On the right of the road is *Bold-hall*, the seat of the



Moses Griffith Del

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TOMB of SIR THOMAS BOTELER & his LADY

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ancient family of the *Bolds*, now extinct in the male line.

PRESCOT.

The parish of *Prescot* commences at *Sankey* bridges: eight miles farther is the town, seated on a hill, and well-built and flourishing; the intervening country flat, and full of hedge-rows; and the whole parish rich in collieries. The town abounds in manufacturers of certain branches of hard-ware, particularly the best and almost all the watch-movements used in *England*, and the best files in *Europe*. Here is, besides, a manufacture of coarse earthen mugs, and of late another of sail-cloth.

The church is large, and has in it an organ, procured from the cathedral of *St. Asaph* when the new one was erected. Against an outside wall is an upright figure, in stone, of *John Ogle* of *Prescot-hall*, with beard and whiskers, in a short jacket and great trunk breeches; with the motto, *Veritas vincit*.

KNOWSLEY.

About a mile and a half from *Prescot* lies *Knowsley*, the residence of the Earls of *Derby*, seated in a park high and much exposed to the fury of the west winds; for, distant as this place is from the sea, the effect is visible in the shorn form of the trees. This was a manor appertaining

to

to *Latham*, and, in the time of *Edward II.* was held from the lordship of *Wydenesse*, in this county, an appurtenance to the Honour of *Halton*, by *Robert de Latham*, who paid one knight's fee and a *relief* of five pounds, the money paid by a ward to his superior on coming of age.

The house consists of two parts, joining to each other at right angles; the more ancient is of stone, in which are two small round towers. This was built by *Thomas* first earl of *Derby*, for the reception of his son-in-law *Henry VII.*; the other part, which is of brick, by the late and present Earls.

PORTRAITS. I surveyed with great pleasure the numerous portraits of this illustrious family, an ancient race, long uncontaminated by vice or folly. The late venerable Peer, *Edward* earl of *Derby*, supported the dignity of his family; aged as he was, there was not a person in his neighbourhood but wished that his years could be doubled. The country was deprived of this worthy Peer, at the age of 87, on Feb. 23, 1776, and his Countess followed him within two days.

The first portrait is the head of *Thomas* Lord *Stanley*, afterwards Earl of *Derby*, dressed in black, with the *George* in a bonnet, small ruff, and with a white wand. This nobleman

nobleman was an active character in the reigns of *Edward IV. Richard III.* and *Henry VII.*, and a gallant soldier from his earliest days. He first distinguished himself at the siege of *Berwick*, under *Richard* then duke of *Gloucester*, which he took by storm: his fidelity to *Edward*, and afterwards to his children, procured him the hatred of the Usurper. He narrowly escaped death by assassination at the Council Board, at the instant his friend *Hastings* was dragged from it to execution. It is pretended that the last might have avoided his fate, had he attended to a dream of *Stanley*, that a BOAR *had gored them both*, alluding to the crest or cognizance of *Gloucester*. On the invasion of *Richmond*, he was directed to raise his dependents in support of *Richard*, who, distrusting his fidelity, obliged him to leave his son *George* as a hostage. At the battle of *Bosworth* he joined *Henry*; his son escaped the threatened danger, and he had the honour of crowning the Earl with the coronet torn from the brows of the slain tyrant. The succeeding monarch created him Earl of *Derby*, and accumulated on him merited honours. He died in 1504, and was buried at *Burscough*, beneath a tomb provided by himself; with his own figure, and that of his two wives.

His second consort, *Margaret* countess of *Richmond*, is repre-

represented in a religious habit, praying: the Earl was her third husband. The good Lady, satiated with the vain pleasures of this life, requested and obtained of her spouse a license of chastity, which she vowed according to form in presence of Bishop *Fisher*; after which, she led a life of mortification, and wore girdles and shifts of hair, even to the dilacerating of her tender skin. Her works of piety were considerable, among which may be reckoned the founding of *St. John*'s College in *Cambridge*. She dedicated her leisure hours to translations of religious books; and produced the "Forthe boke of the followinge *Jesu Chryste*, and of the Contepning of the World, and the Mirroure of Golde for the sinfull Soule—emprynted by *Pynson*;" a very rare book, with suitable figures. She was daughter to *John Beaufort* duke of *Somerset*: was first married to *Edmund* earl of *Richmond*, uterine brother to *Henry VI.* and afterwards to to Sir *Henry Stafford*, second son to *Humphrey* duke of *Buckingham*. She wavered in her first choice—irresolute whether she should take *Edmund*, or the son of *De la Pole* duke of *Suffolk*. In this distress, by advice of an old lady, she applied to *St. Nicholas*, Patron of Virgins, who appeared to her, and decided in favour of the former. By him she had *Henry VII.* She died June 29, 1509, and was buried beneath a most beautiful monument in the Chapel of her son *Henry VII.* in *Westminster* Abbey.

The

The portrait of his son *George* is preserved here, dressed like the Earl, with the Order of the Garter, and ermine robing to his gown. He died in the life of his father; poisoned through jealousy at a banquet, and was interred in *St. Botolph*'s Church, *London*. His talents were employed both in the cabinet and the field: he was appointed Commissioner to treat with the *Scots* in the reign of *Edward*, and in that of *Henry* was very instrumental in the overthrow of the *Yorkists* in the conclusive battle of *Stoke*.

GEORGE, LORD STRANGE.

His son, a second *Thomas*, is placed near him, habited like the former, with a white wand, and with the addition of red feathers to his bonnet. His chief deeds were, being surety in 50,000l. for the performance of the marriage contract between *Mary*, third daughter of *Henry VII.*, and the Prince of *Spain*, afterwards *Charles V.* being present at the battle of the *Spurs* with *Henry VIII.* and being one of the Peers who sat on the trial of the ill-fated *Stafford* duke of *Buckingham*.

THOMAS, SECOND EARL OF DERBY.

His successor *Edward*, third Earl, is represented in a bonnet and furred gown, painted by *Holbein*. I cannot learn who was the artist to whom we owe the three preceding. It is probable that the two first were the work of

EDWARD, THIRD EARL OF DERBY.

the elder *Holbein*, the supposed uncle* to the other, who painted in *England* in the reign of *Henry VII.*

This Earl was the greatest character of his time, and lived in four reigns with distinguished honour, and loyalty to his Sovereigns; but, what is far more meritorious, useful to all whom Providence had placed under his immediate protection. "His greatness," says *Lloyd*, "supported his goodness; and his goodness, his greatness†." He is the finest example of the ancient independent *English* noblemen that remains on record. He lived among his people ready to sacrifice his life in the cause of his Prince, when popular tempests arose; not to insult him with impertinence, faction and ingratitude, like the independents of later days. "His house was a college of discipline, not "the receptacle of buffoons, gamesters and profligates.— "It was a palace for entertainment; his servants being so "many young gentlemen trained up to govern themselves "by observing him; who knew their master, and under- "stood themselves‡."

As he lived, so he died, among his people at *Latham*, in

* Mr. *Walpole*'s Anecd. Painting, 1. 46.

† *Lloyd*'s State Worthies, 1. 433. ‡ Ibid.

EDWARD EARL of DERBY

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in October 1574: his funeral was celebrated with uncommon splendour. I leave the reader to consult *Collins** for the description; but must, for my own, as well as his entertainment, transcribe from honest *Stow*† the amiable character that once animated the poor remains to whom these funebrious respects were paid.

"His life and death," says the historian, "deserving "commendation, and craving memory to be imitated, was "such as followeth. His fidelity unto two kings and "two queens, in dangerous times, and great rebellions, in "which time, and always as cause served, he was Lieute-"nant of *Lancashire* and *Cheshire*; and lately offered "10,000 men unto the Queen's Majesty, of his own "charge, for the suppression of the last rebellion. His "godly disposition to his tenants, never forcing any service "at their hands, but due payment of their rent. His li-"berality to strangers, and such as shewed themselves "grateful to him; his famous house-keeping, and eleven "score in checkroll, never discontinuing the space of "twelve years. His feeding, especially of aged persons, "twice a day, three score and odd; besides all comers "thrice a week appointed for his dealing days; and every "*Good Friday*, these thirty-five years, one with another,

* Peerage II. 459. † Annales, 673.

" two thousand seven hundred, with meat, drink, money, " and money's worth. There was never a gentleman, or " other, that waited in his service, but had allowance from " him, to have as well wages as otherwise for horse and " man. His yearly portion, for the expences of his house, " 4000l. His cunning in setting bones disjointed or " broken, his surgery, and desire to help the poor; his de- " livery of the *George* and Seal to the Lord *Strange*, with " exhortation that he might keep it so unspotted in fidelity " to his Prince as he had; and his joy that he died in the " Queen's favour. His joyful parting this world; his taking " leave of all his servants, by shaking of hands; and his re- " membrance to the last day."

HENRY, FOURTH EARL OF DERBY.

To this nobleman succeeded his son *Henry*. He is painted also on wood, in a bonnet, with the *George* pendant from a gold chain. He had the honour of the embassy to invest *Henry III.* of *France* with the Order of the Garter, and the mortification of being appointed one of the Judges of *Mary Stuart*. He married three wives, got three natural children, and died in the year 1593.

FERDINAND, FIFTH EARL OF DERBY.

His son *Ferdinand* appears on canvas in black, with long hair, and a turn-over. This Earl was cut off, in the bloom of life, by poison, as supposed in revenge for bringing to justice

justice one *Richard Hesket*, agent to the *Jesuits*. This man had in vain endeavoured to persuade his Lordship to revolt against *Elizabeth*, and to claim the crown in right of his great grandmother *Mary*, daughter to *Henry VII.*— *Ferdinand* not only refused to listen to his offer of supplies of men and money; but, unterrified with his menaces of revenge, caused him to be apprehended. In four months the miscreant's threats seemed to have taken effect; the Earl was seized with most horrible symptoms, and died, with all the appearance of falling a victim to poison, on April 16, 1594. His Master of the Horse fled as soon as his Lord began to sicken. In order to divert suspicion of the true cause of his death, the contriver of it left in his chamber a waxen image with hair of the same colour with the Earl's thrust into its belly. This was to encourage a popular superstition of the age, that his end was owing to witchcraft*. No notion was more common than that the dealers

* *Cambden*'s Annals of *Elizabeth*, years 1593, 1594; or *Kennet*, ii. 574, 580. The account inserted in the Appendix taken out of Lord *Somers*'s Tracts will serve to shew the wild notions of that age.

" *An. Reg. Eliz.* 36, 1594, the 16th of April, *Ferdinando* earl of *Derby* deceased at *Latham*, whose strange sickness and death, gathered by those who were present with him at the time thereof, was such as followeth:— His apparent diseases were, vomiting of sower or rustie matter with blood, the yellow jaundies, melting of his fat, swelling and hardness of his spleen,

dealers in that art could cause a sympathy between a waxen image placed before a fire, and the body of any person on whom they wished to wreak their malice. In proportion as the former melted, so would the constitution of the object aimed at dissolve away. This species of incantation is

a vehement hickcough, and, four days before he died, stopping of his water. The causes of all his diseases were thought by the physicians to be partly a surfeit, and partly a most violent distempering himself with vehement exercise taken four days together in the Easter-week.

"The 5th of April, about six o'clock at night, he fell sick at *Luowsby*, where he vomited thrice.

"The 6th he returned to *Latham*, and feeling his health to sink more and more, sent to *Chester* for a doctor of physick.

"The 7th, before the coming of the doctor, he had cast seven times; the colour of his vomits like to sooty or rusty iron, the substance very gross and fattie, the quantity about seven pints, the smell not without offence; his waters were, in colour, smell and substance, not unlike his vomits. The same night he took a glyster to draw the course of the humours downward, which wrought five times and gave some ease.

"The 8th he took a gentle infusion of rhubarb and manna in a draught of chicken broth, which wrought very well nine times.

"The 9th, because of his continual bleeding by mouth with his vomits, he was instantly intreated to be let blood, to divert and stay the course thereof, but he could by no means be perswaded thereunto, wherefore that day only fomentations and oils and plasters were outwardly applied to stay and comfort his stomach.

"The 10th he took one other glyster, which wrought well six times.

"The 11th he took one other purge, which wrought with great ease nine times upon the humours. The same night he took a little diascor-

is extremely ancient, as old at least as the days of *Theocritus*; with this difference—our Sorcerers made use of the little image as an instrument of revenge—the *Sicilian* Fair, to recall the affections of their lovers.

" Ως

dium, with the syrup of lemons and scabious water, which somewhat stayed his stomach and gave him some rest.

" The 12th, because his vomiting continued still, he was moved to take a vomit, that thereby the bottom of his stomach might be scoured and cleansed from so vile and loathsome matter wherewith he was troubled, but by no perswasion would he yield thereunto; notwithstanding the same day he took a medicine to procure sweat, but prevailed not. The very same night his water stopp'd upon a sudden, to the astonishment of all.

" The 13th all means were offered to provoke water, as glyster, drinks, plasters, fomentations, oils, pultises, stirrings; but nothing happily succeeded.

" The 14th and 15th was used an instrument called a catheter, which being conveyed into his bladder was strongly sucked by the surgeon; but no water followed.

" The 16th, about five o'clock at night, he most devoutly yielded his soul to God.

" In all the time of his sickness he often took Bezoar stone and Unicorn's horn: his pulse were very good, his strength indifferent; the number of vomits were 52, and of his stools 29: his physicians were Dr. *Canon*, Dr. *Joyner*, Dr. *Bate*, and Dr. *Case*."

A true Report of such Reasons and Conjectures as caused many Learned Men to suppose him to be bewitched.

" The first of April, before his Honour fell sick, a woman offered unto him a supplication or petition, wherein her request was, that it would please him

" Ως τῦτον τον Καρον, εγω συν δαιμονι τακω,
" Ος τακοιθ' νω' ερωτος ο Μυνδιος αυτικα Δελφις." *

" As melts this waxen form by fire defaced,
" So in love's flames may *Myndian* DELPHIS waste!"

WILLIAM, SIXTH EARL OF DERBY.

His brother *William* succeeded this unfortunate Peer.—He

him to give or assign her a dwelling-place near unto himself, that she might from time to time reveal unto him such things with speed which God revealed unto her for his good. This petition was thought vain, therefore refused.

" On the 4th of April he dreamed that his Lady was most dangerously sick to death; and in his sleep being sore troubled therewith, he wept, suddenly cried out, started from his bed, called for help, sought about the chamber betwixt sleeping and waking, but being fully awaked, was comforted because he found her well. Here we omit strange dreams or divinations of divers great men, which happened before or about the time of his sickness.

" On the 5th of April, in his chamber at *Kronstey*, about six o'clock at night, there appeared suddenly a tall man with a ghastly and threatening countenance, who twice or thrice seemed to cross him as he was passing through the chamber; and when he came to the same part of the chamber where this shadow appeared, he presently fell sick, and there vomited thrice. And yet *Goborne*, one of his secretaries attending then upon him, saw nothing, which more amazed him. The same night he dreamed he was in fighting twice or thrice stabbed to the heart, also wounded in many other places of his body.

" The 10th of April, about midnight, was found in his bed-chamber, by one master *Halsall*, an image of wax with hair, like unto the hair of his Honour's

* *Idyll.*

He is represented here at full length, in a high-crowned hat, and in the dress of the time of *James I.* His death in 1642 made way for his illustrious son *James*, the seventh Earl, distinguished by his hospitality, courage, loyalty, and tragical end. He was so esteemed in his country, that, when

JAMES, SEVENTH EARL OF DERBY.

Honour's head, twisted through the belly thereof, from the navel to the secrets. This image was spotted, as master *Halsall* reported unto master *Smyth*, one of his secretaries, a day before any pain grew, and spots appeared on his sides and belly. This image was hastily cast into the fire by Mr. *Halsall* before it was viewed, because he thought, by burning thereof, as he said, he should relieve his Lord from witchcraft, and burn the witch who so much tormented his Lord; but it fell out contrary to his love and affection, for, after the melting thereof, he more and more declined.

"The 12th of April, one *Jane*, a witch, demanded of Mr. *Goborne*, whether his Honour felt no pain in his lower parts, and whether he made water as yet or no? and at that very time his water utterly stopped, and so remained till he died.

"Sir *Edward Filton*, who with other Justices examined certain witches, reporteth, that one of them being bidden to say the Lord's Prayer, said it well; but being conjured in the name of *Jesus*, that if she had bewitched his Honour she should be able to say the same, she never could repeat that petition, *Forgive us our trespasses!* no, not although it was repeated unto her.

"A homely woman, about the age of fifty, was found mumbling in a corner of his Honour's chamber; but what, God knoweth.

"This wise woman (as they termed her) seemed often to ease his Honour both of his vomiting and hickcough; but so it fell out, which was strange, that when so long as he was eased the woman herself was troubled most vehemently in the same manner, the matter which she vomited being like

when he was directed, in 1642, to assemble his friends in the county of *Lancaster*, he had an appearance, on three heaths near *Bury*, *Ormskirk*, and *Preston*, of twenty thousand men on each. At this time it was resolved to erect the royal standard at *Warrington*: by a fatal change of councils, however, the place was altered to that of *Nottingham*, and the opportunity lost of benefiting by the great interest of this family. The Earl was afterwards sent back to raise his dependents: but in the interim the tide of loyalty turned; numbers determined to stand neuter, and others embraced the opposite party. Still he raised three regiments

also unto that which passed from him. But at last, when this woman was found tempering and blessing (after her manner) the juice of certain herbs, her pot, wherein she strained the juice, was tumbled down by the same doctor, she rated out of the chamber, notwithstanding she did still say that she would not cease to ease him, although she could not perfectly help him, because he was so strangely bewitched. All physic wrought very well, yet had he none or little ease thereby; his diseases were many, and his vomits with stopping his water grievous, yet ever his pulse remained as good and perfect as ever it did in time of his best health, till one quarter of an hour before he died.

"He himself, in all the time of his sickness, cried out that the doctors laboured in vain, because he was certainly bewitched. He fell twice into a trance, not able to move hand, head or foot, when he would have taken physic to do him good. In the end he cried out against all witches and witchcraft, reposing his only hope of salvation upon the merits of *Christ Jesus* his saviour.

"One

ments of foot, and three troops of horse, at his own expence; and delivered them to his Majesty, to be commanded as he thought proper. He returned to the county, then possessed by the enemy, took *Lancaster* and *Preston* by storm, and fortified his house at *Latham*, which afterwards found such long employ, under his brave Countess, to the Parliament Army. His valour never shone so bright as at his defeat in *Wigan-lane*, in his attempt, in 1651, to restore the son of his murdered Sovereign; for with only six hundred horse he maintained a fight of two hours against three thousand troops led on by the determined *Lilburne*. Misfortune seemed to exalt his eloquence, as well as his courage.—When he was forced to take refuge in the *Isle of Man*, in 1649, with what animated disdain did he return an answer to *Ireton*'s proposal for the surrender! I will again repeat

 his

"One excellent speech amongst many cannot be omitted in the time of his sickness:—The day before he departed, at which time he desired one of his doctors, whom he especially loved, to perswade him no longer to live; because, saith he, although out of thy love thou wouldst stir up hopes of life, and dost employ all thy wit, art and travel to that end; yet, knowing for a certainty that I must now die, I pray thee cease, for I am resolved presently to die, and to take with me only one part of my arms, I mean the eagle's wings, so will I fly swiftly into the bosom of *Christ* my only saviour; and with that he sent for his Lady, and gave her his last farewell, desiring her to take away and love his doctor, and also to give him some jewel with his arms and name, that he might be remembered; which thing immediately after his death was most honourably performed. His spiritual physicians were, the Bishop of *Chester*, and Mr. *Lee* his chaplain."

his gallant reply; for, as Mr. *Walpole* has before remarked, such a model of brave natural eloquence cannot be thought tedious.

" I received your letter with indignation, and with scorn " I return you this answer—That I cannot but wonder " whence you should gather any hopes from me, that I " should (like you) prove treacherous to my Sovereign; " since you cannot be insensible of my former actings in " his late Majesty's service, from which principle of loyalty " I am no way departed.

" I scorn your proffers; I disdain your favours; I abhor " your treasons; and am so far from delivering this island " to your advantage, that I will keep it to the utmost of " my power to your destruction.

" Take this final answer, and forbear any further solici- " tations; for, if you trouble me with any more messages " upon this occasion, I will burn the paper and hang the " bearer.

" This is the immutable resolution, and shall be the " undoubted practice of him who accounts it the chiefest " glory to be

" His Majesty's most loyal
" and obedient Subject,
" DERBY."

Castle-Town, July 12, 1649.

The

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Harding fec.

CHARLOTTE COUNTESS of DERBY

From an Original Picture at Knowsley

Pub June 1 1801 by Edw Harding 98 Pall Mall

The treatment he met with, after he was taken at the battle of *Worcester*, was such as might be expected from a vindictive, ungenerous enemy; with whom his very virtues were strong pleas against mercy. He was taken under promise of quarter, yet was carried before a court-martial at *Chester*, who not only condemned him to death, regardless of the officer's honour to whom he surrendered, but had even the barbarity to send him to *Bolton*, a town of his own, in order to be executed; where he fell with the piety of a Christian, and the firmness of a Soldier.

His Countess.

The likeness of his congenial Lady, the celebrated *Charlotte de la Tremouille*, is preserved here—a half length sitting, dressed in black, with a white kerchief on her head, and a long black veil. She is here represented in advanced age: but there is a Head of her painted much younger; the dress white, with a string of pearls over her shoulders.

This heroine was the daughter of *Claude de la Tremouille*, duke and peer of *France*, by his duchess, daughter to *William* prince of *Orange*, founder of the *Dutch* Republic.—She proved herself worthy of her illustrious parents, by a series of gallant actions. Her defence of *Latham-house*, in 1644, from February 28th to May the 27th, may be ranked amongst the bravest actions of those unhappy times. She

formed her garrison, appointed her officers, and herself commanded in chief during the whole siege, till it was raised by her loyal Lord, by the defeat of the enemy at *Bolton*. A bomb fell into the room where she and her children were at dinner, and burst without doing any injury. She immediately ordered a sally, beat the foes from their trenches, and took the mortar that was so nearly working her destruction. In the course of the siege, she received a summons to surrender. She caught the spirit of her husband: "Tell, fellow," says she, "the insolent re-"bel who sent you, that if he presumes to send another "summons within these walls, I will cause the messenger "to be hanged up at the gates." This is commemorated by a picture on the staircase, representing her Ladyship sitting with the letter in her hand, delivering to a fanatical drummer the gallant answer: the last is blind-folded, and dressed in red. An officer of the garrison, in blue, stands by, admiring the heroism of his brave mistress. Her Ladyship retired afterwards to the Earl in the *Isle of Man*, and continued there till after his unfortunate end, when she was betrayed and imprisoned, and reduced to such distress as to live on the alms of the impoverished royalists till the Restoration, which she survived four years.

HER MOTHER. The portrait of her mother, *Charlotte Brabantine de Nassau*,

Nassau, youngest daughter to *William I.* prince of *Orange*; the dress black, and her ruff of an enormous size.

His son *Charles* was successor to his title and loyalty.— He joined Sir *George Booth* and other insurgents in 1659. On the defeat of that enterprize, he was taken prisoner, and confined, till the following year gave freedom, but not content, to the long-depressed royalists. On the Restoration, the Lords attempted to do justice to those who had been deprived of their fortunes by the usurping powers. They formed a private bill for the purpose of restoring this loyal Peer to those estates which he had lost: this was strongly opposed, and at length laid aside, without ever coming to a second reading*. The King was innocent of the rejection, for it never came before him for his assent; yet an ill-judged resentment of the son of this noble Earl induced him to cause this calumniating inscription to be placed over one of the doors of *Knowsley*:

CHARLES, EIGHTH EARL OF DERBY.

" *James* earl of *Derby*, lord of *Man* and *the Isles*, and " grandson of *James* earl of *Derby*, and of *Charlotte* daugh- " ter of *Claude* duke *de la Tremouille*, whose husband, " *James*, was beheaded at *Bolton*, 15th October 1652, for " strenuously adhering to *Charles II.* who refused a Bill " passed

* See *Tour in Wales*, 95. *Drake*'s Parliam. Hist. xxiii. 50, 53.

" passed unanimously by both Houses of Parliament, for " restoring to the family the estate lost by the family for " their loyalty."

We may allow the family to be a little out of humour with its misfortunes; for *William* earl of *Derby* used to say, that he never passed by any estate of his in *Yorkshire*, *Westmoreland*, *Cumberland*, *Warwickshire*, *Lancashire*, *Cheshire*, or *Wales*, but he saw a greater near it lost by the fidelity of his ancestor to the royal cause.

Here is a portrait, on wood, of *Henry* of *Cross-hall* and *Bickerstaff*—a sour figure in a ruff and bonnet. The date is 1582, his age 67. This gentleman was son to Sir *James Stanley*, second son of *George* lord *Strange*, and took his addition from his marriage with *Mary*, sole heiress of *Peter Stanley* of *Bickerstaff*, whose figure is also preserved here, dressed in a black cap, small ruff, and enriched with gold chains. From them the present worthy Earl derives his descent.

A very bad painting by *Hamlet Winstanley*, represents the late worthy Earl, his Lady, and their eight children.—There is also a portrait of his son, the late Lord *Strange*, by *Hudson*, dressed by the painter injudiciously half modern

dern *Vandyck*. This useful Nobleman gave his active life to Parliamentary business, and died, regretted by his country, June 1, 1771.

On the stair-case is a gigantic figure of *John Middleton*, commonly called the Child of *Hale*, who was born in 1578, and buried in 1628, at *Hale*, in this neighbourhood. A picture is preserved of him at *Hale-hall*; another in the *Museum* at *Oxford*; but we learn no more of him than that his height was eight feet.

Besides the portraits, here is preserved a most capital collection of pictures, by the greatest masters. The rapidity with which I was hurried through the house prevents me from giving so full an account of them as they deserve. I was extremely struck with a *Holy Family*, by *Titian*, full of the great tenderness of the parents and the sweet innocency of the children.

A most admirable picture of the *Feast of Belshazzar*, by *Rembrandt*; the horror of the king, and the fears of his luxurious attendants at the appearance of the hand-writing, are expressed in the most affecting manner.

The Roman Augur, a fine piece, by *Salvator Rosa*.

Banditti, by the same master; the rocky scenery and trees in his best manner.

Two most curious and beautiful studies of his, stained on wood: one is the History of the *Good Samaritan*; the other the *Temptation of our Saviour in the Wilderness.* It is singular that a good Catholic should represent the Devil in the habit of a monk. The oaks very magnificent.

Hagar and Ishmael with the Angel, by the same.

The Book with Seven Seals; a subject taken from the Revelations. The Almighty, the Lamb, Angels, Altars and People, placed on the clouds, form this very singular composition.

The Angel driving Adam and Eve out of Paradise, by *Denis Calvart*, a *Flemish* painter, but by travel improved into the best manner of the *Italian* school.

Hunting the Wild Boar, a joint work of *Rubens* and *Snyders.* These two great painters often worked in conjunction, each being sensible of their respective excellencies.

The Arts inquiring of the Genius of Rome the Cause of their Decline. The latter points to the clouds, where are sitting, *Time*, *Famine*, and *War.*

A Flight into Egypt—The Holy Family on the point of taking boat; numbers of Angels floating in the air: by *Luca Jordano.*

Another by *Ponte Bassano*, and a third by *Castiglione*, with abundance of furniture, pots, and dead game lying on the ground.

A large Piece of Ruins.

A fine Landscape by *Poussin*, with a mountain, castle, and distant view.

The Feast, by *Paul Veronese*, in a gallery. The principal figures are our *Saviour* and his Disciples. Most grotesque figures of Dwarfs are introduced in conformity to the custom of the age of the painter.

A Holy Family, consisting of the *Virgin*, *Joseph*, our *Saviour*, and *St. John*; and an old woman instructing our *Saviour* to read.

Our Saviour delivering the Keys to Peter, a capital piece by *Vandyck*.

The Virgin, with our Saviour in her arms; placed in the clouds, surrounded with Angels—a most divine look in the face of the Virgin.

The Wife of Pilate interceding with her Husband for the Life of our Saviour.—They appear descending from the hall of judgment. The woman seems to apply with great zeal and earnestness to *Pilate*, who appears going down the steps in full armour.—By *Paul Veronese*.

Some of the Cartoons in water colours.

A Nativity, and the *Shepherds bringing gifts*. The awkward rusticity of the country people admirably expressed.

A Circumcision, with great devotion in the looks of all the assistants.

A beautiful *Madona*, leaning with inexpressible affection over her child sleeping in her lap: above is an Angel.

The Head of a Woman in high devotion.

A fine picture of the *Brazen Serpent*, with numbers of figures, many dead, others eagerly looking at the saving image.

The fable of *Glaucus* and *Scylla*, a small but fine piece by *S. Rosa*. The Lady flies, as might be expected, from the monstrous deity. The scenery and figure answer faithfully to the description left us by the Poet:

" Ante fretum est ingens apicem collectus in unam;
" Longe sine arboribus convexus ad æquora vertex,
" Constitit hic: et tuta loco monstrumne, Deusne,
" Ille sit ignorans, admiraturque colorem:
" Cæsariemque humeros subjectaque terga tenentem,
" Ultimaque excipiat quod tortilis inguinæ piscis."

" Steep shelving to the margin of the flood,
" A neighb'ring mountain bare and woodless stood:
" Here, by the place secured, her steps she stay'd,
" And trembling still, her lover's form survey'd:
" His shape, his hue, her troubled sense appall,
" And dropping locks that o'er his shoulders fall:
" She sees his face divine, and manly brow,
" End in a fish's wreathy tail below."

ROWE.

Jacob

Jacob and his Flock, by *Ponte Bassano.*

Our Saviour and the Samaritan Woman, by the sweet and high-finishing pencil of *Adrian Vanderwerf.*

A most exquisite small painting of *Horses drinking*, by *Wouverman.*

A large picture of a *Descent from the Cross*, by *Vandyck.*

The Host of Pharaoh in the Red Sea, and the Israelites on the Shore—a gay picture, by old *Franks.*

The Love of the Arts, represented by a beautiful Cupid leaning over rich armour, musical instruments, pictures and sculptures; said by *Winstanley* to be the joint work of *Snyders* and *Vandyck.*

An *Angel*'s Head, by *Guido.*

A most horribly fine picture of *St. Bartholomew.* The painter, *Spagnolet*, who dealt in dreadful subjects, and particularly in martyrdoms, to please the gloom and superstition of his cotemporary countrymen, has selected the instant when the executioner had begun that of the Saint, who is tied by one leg and one arm to the stumps of some ancient trees. The Bourreau had begun the incision in the arm, stuck his knife in one of the trees, and having introduced his finger under the skin, seems to begin the operation with a savage grin and delight.

Two Pieces by candle-light, *Schalken.*

Judith and her Maid, with the Head of *Holofernes.*

Two

Two Philosophers studying, leaning on a Sphere.

The Death of Seneca.

Lot and his Daughters; a fine ebriety in the face of the old man.

Nicodemus communing with our Saviour by night; a capital piece by *Tintoret*.

The Madona and Child attended by Angels. Our Saviour is made guilty of a very common anachronism in these pious subjects, delivering a lily to *St. Francis*.

Four large pieces painted on gilt leather, by *Borgognone*, have, since my first visit to this place, been added to the collection. Two are Battle-pieces; the third, a *Turkish* March; and the fourth, the Destruction of *Pharaoh* in the Red Sea.

Almost the whole of this valuable collection was formed by *James* earl of *Derby*, who sent Mr. *Winstanley* abroad for that purpose. In the years 1728 and 1729, this celebrated painter etched twenty of the finest of these pictures.

I here take the liberty of correcting a mistake of Mr. *Walpole*, who was misled, by the similitude of name, to confound *Winstanley* the engineer, who built the *Eddy-*

stone

stone light-house, with this person. The painter was a native of *Warrington*, second son of *William Winstanley*; was brought up a painter, and patronised by *James* earl of *Derby*. He was buried in the church-yard at *Warrington*, dying, as his epitaph informs us, on the 20th of May 1756, aged sixty.

After leaving *Knowsley*, I took a descending course north-west. On the left lies *Croxteth*, a large stone house, re- CROXTETH. built by *William* Lord *Molyneux*, grandfather to the present Lord *Sefton*, and is the residence of the family; and descended into a dull flat, which continues for some miles, in one place enlivened by the canal now forming to give the distant *Leeds* a port for its flourishing woollen manufacture, and to benefit a tract of country of a hundred and eight miles extent by a water communication with the port of *Liverpool*. Besides *Leeds*, *Bradford*, *Keighly*, *Skipton*, *Coln*, *Clithero*, *Blackburn*, *Preston*, *Wigan* and *Ormskirk* will share in some measure the advantage.

By noon I reached the village of *Sefton*, placed on a vast SEFTON. range of fine meadows, that reach almost to the sea, and in a great measure supply *Liverpool* with hay. It is watered by the *Alt*, a small trout stream; but, after the first winter

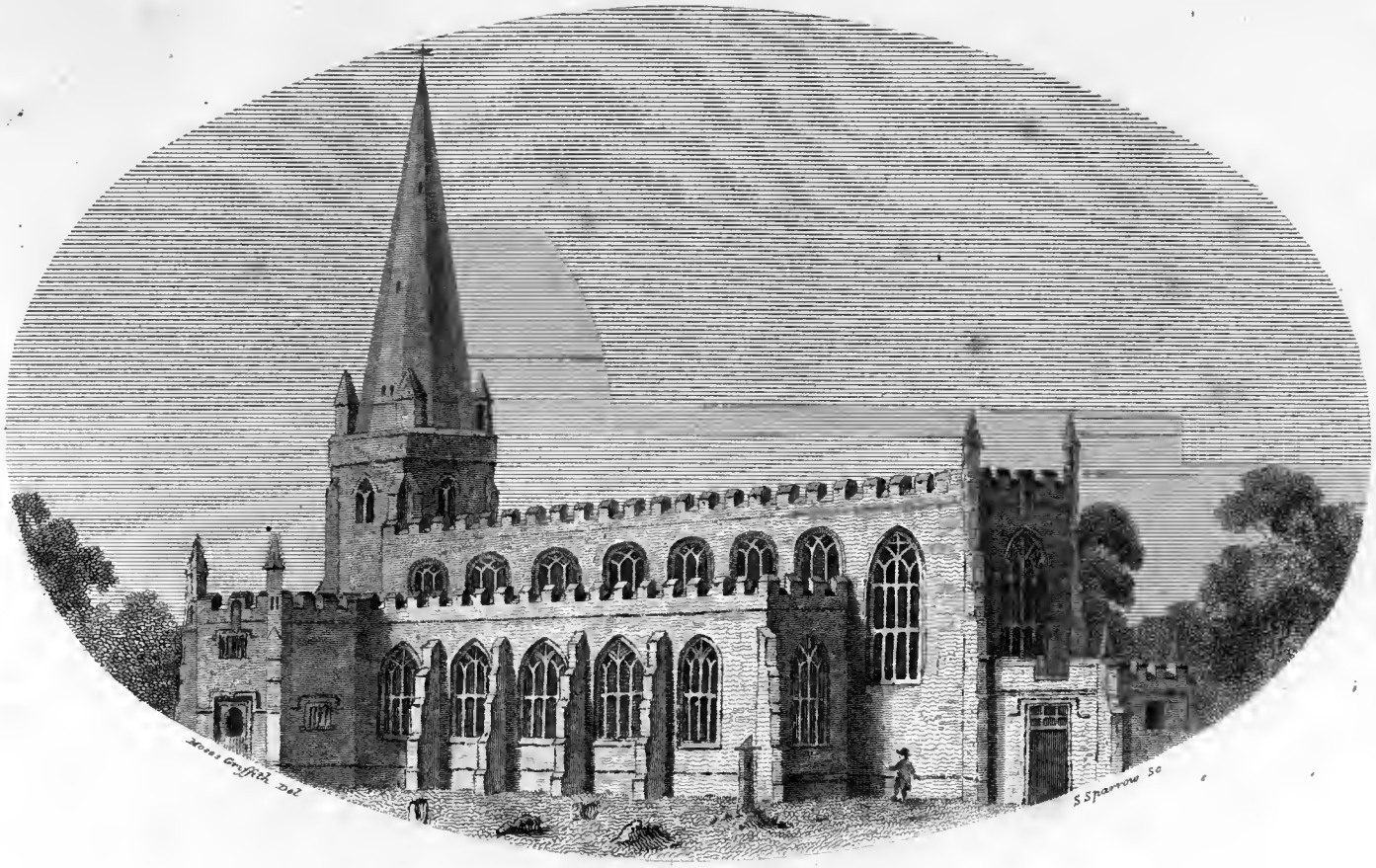
winter flood, is covered with water the whole season, by reason of want of fall to convey it away.

Here stood the ancient seat of the *Molyneuxes*, where their *Norman* ancestor, *William de Moulins*, settled on the grant made him by *Roger de Poictiers*, to whom the Conqueror had given all the lands between the *Ribble* and the *Mersey*. Before that event this manor was held by five *Thanes*: here was one hide worth sixteen shillings*.

The church is a large and handsome edifice; consisting of a body, and two ailes battlemented and crenelled. The steeple is an elegant spire, injured by four short clumsy pyramids at its base: the windows are obtuse, Gothic. The present church was built in the time of *Henry VIII.*, as is said, by *Anthony Molyneux*, rector of the place, a celebrated preacher, and distinguished for his acts of piety†.

The chancel is divided by a screen from the body of the church, and contains sixteen stalls of elegant sculpture. Here, for a series of ages, has been the sepulture of the family; and still are preserved the monumental memorials of several of this respectable race. Names are wanting

* Doomsday Book. † Br. Magna, ii. 1282. *Lodge*'s Irish Peerage.



SEPHTON CHURCH

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wanting to two cross-legged figures in stone, with shields triangular, expressive of their profession of Knights Templars. These effigies are drawn in a book in the Heralds' Office, from a fine pedigree sent there by Lord *Sefton*. Around an altar-tomb, of white marble, is an inscription in memory of Sir *Richard Molyneux*, who died in 1439, and *Joan* his Wife. He was Lord of *Bradley*, *Haydike*, *Warrington*, *Newton*, *Burton-wode*, and *Newton-in-the-dale*; distinguished himself in the battle of *Agincourt*, and received the honour of knighthood from *Henry V.*

The figures of Sir *William Molyneux*, his two Wives, and thirteen Children, are expressed in brass plates. I am too much pleased with the simplicity of the epitaph, not to transcribe it:

" *Sir* RICHARDE MOLYNEUX, *and Dame* ELENORE, *his Wyffe,*
" *whose Soules* GOD *p"don !*
" Dame Worshope was my guide in life,
" And did my doinges guide;
" Dame Wertue left me not alone,
" When Soule from Bodye hyed.
" And thoughe that Deathe with dinte of darte,
" Hath brought my corps on sleepe,
" The eternall GOD my eternall Soule
" Eternally doeth kepe."

This gentleman was knighted at the coronation of Queen *Mary*, and died in 1568.

My pen has carried me on so rapidly that I omitted in its place the mention of the valiant father of the last, another *William*, who also appears, with his two wives, in brass. He distinguished himself in three actions against the *Scots* in the time of *Henry VIII.* and in that of *Floddon* with his own hand took two banners. The *Lancashire* archers contributed much to the victory; and *Henry*, under his own seal, sent Sir *William* a letter of thanks for his share in it. He died in 1548.

On a flat stone is preserved the memory of *Caryl* lord *Molyneux*, an eminent but unsuccessful royalist: his family raised a regiment of foot and another of horse in support of *Charles I.* This brought on him, during the usurpation, heavy penalties; and, on the accession of *James II.* those honours by which the bigoted Prince distinguished such who retained the ancient religion.

Here are other inscriptions in the broken painted glass of the windows, recording their respective makers. Among them are one to *Molyneux*, dated 1542; another to *Margaret*

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garet Bulcley, daughter to Sir *Richard Molyneux*, date 1543; and a third to an *Ireland* of *Lydiate*, dated 1540.

A ride of two miles from hence brought me to the ruins of *Lydiate Chapel*, a small but most beautiful building with a tower steeple, with pinnacles and battlements venerably overgrown in many parts with ivy. It had been a Chapel of Ease to the parish church of *Halsal*, dedicated to *St. Catherine*, and supposed to have been founded by one of the *Irelands* of *Lydiate-hall*: over the door are the letters *L. I.* for *Lawrence Ireland* probably the founder. It is at present owned by *Henry Blundell* esq. of *Ince*, by descent from the heiress of the estate.

ORMSKIRK.

Four miles farther lies *Ormskirk*, a neat town, with four well-built streets crossing each other. Its only trade is the spinning of cotton for the *Manchester* manufactures, and thread for sail-cloth. It has long been in possession of a fair and market, by virtue of a grant of *Edward I.* (confirmed by *Edward II.*) to the Canons of *Burscough*, to whom the church and manor belonged; given them by *Robert Fitzhenry* lord of *Latham* *. In lieu of toll and stallage, they were bound to pay annually, at *Liverpool*, for the use of *Edmund* earl of *Lancaster*, one mark, as long as

* *Dugdale*, 11, 304.

the market endured. This manor now belongs to the Earl of *Derby*.

The church is seated at the upper end of the town, and is remarkable for its two steeples, placed contiguous; the one a tower, the other a squat spire. In a chapel is the vault of the *Derby* family, the deposit of its illustrious dust since the dissolution of monasteries. That I might lose nothing that was to be seen, the sexton flung open both the folding doors, and presented the humiliating sight of coffin piled on coffin, with such an eruption of musty air as thoroughly confirmed me in my opinion of the impropriety of this species of interment.

Two figures of *Stanlies*; short hair, hands closed, heralds' mantles and arms.

Two Ladies in close-bodied gowns; one with an Earl's coronet.

A *Scaresbrick*, on an altar-tomb, in a herald's mantle, with arms in shields on the sides.

The four first were removed from *Burscough* priory at the time of the dissolution. These probably were the first Earl of *Derby* and his two wives; the Lady with the coronet, his second wife, the Countess of *Richmond*; for the first,

first, who was sister to the famous *Richard* earl of *Warwick*, died before he was created Earl. The Earl, in his will, mentions *personages* which he had caused to be made for his father, mother, grandfather and grandmother, at *Burscough*. Probably all, except the above, were destroyed at the dissolution.

At about two miles distant from *Ormskirk* I turned into a field to visit the site of the Priory of *Burscough*, founded in the time of *Richard I.* by *Robert Fitzhenry* lord of *Latham*, under the tutelage of *St. Nicholas*. At the time of the dissolution it maintained a Prior and five Canons of the *Augustine* order, and forty servants; endowed, according to one valuation, with 80l. 7s. 6d. annual income; to another, with 122l. 5s. 6d.; or, as *Speed* has it, with 129l. 1s. 10d.* Nothing is left of this pile but part of the centre arch of the church; and, instead of the magnificent tombs of the *Stanlies*, which till the reformation graced the place, a few modern grave-stones peep through the grass, memorials of poor Catholics, who fondly prefer this now violated spot. *Robert* endowed it with considerable property, emoluments, and alms; for the sake of the souls of *Henry II.*, of *John* earl of *Morton*, his own, and that of his wife, and those of all his ancestors, wishing the kingdom of Heaven to all that

BURSCOUGH PRIORY.

* *Tanner*, 231.

that would increase these deeds of charity, and giving to the devil and his angels any that should be so impious as to infringe his bequests*.

John Barton, the last Prior, was among those who subscribed to the King's supremacy, and received a pension of 13l. 6s. 8d. which was paid in trust, for his use, to *Ranulph Poole* and *James Skaresbroke*, as late as 1553. At that time there remained in charge, out of the revenues of the house, 1l. 13s. 4d. in annuities, and a pension of 13l. 6s. 8d. to one *Hugh Huxley*†.

At a little distance east of *Burscough*, on an eminence, stands *Latham-hall*, a palace built by Sir *Thomas Bootle* knight, Chancellor to *Frederick* late Prince of *Wales*. He was bred to the law, and raised by his profession vast wealth. He, dying a bachelor, left his estates to his brother, who had been captain of an East India ship, whose only daughter transferred them into the honourable House of *Wilbraham*, by marrying with *Richard*, son of the honest advocate *Randle Wilbraham*, a cadet of the House of *Townsend* of *Nantwich*, who had raised a large fortune with a most unblemished character.

Latham

* *Dugdale* 11, 304. † *Willis*'s Abbies, 11, 105.

Latham is placed on a most barren spot, and commands a view as extensive as dull. The back-front was begun by *William* earl of *Derby*; the rest completed in a most magnificent manner by Sir *Thomas Bootle*. The house consists of a ground floor, principal, and attic; has a rustic basement, with a double flight of steps to the first story. The front extends a hundred and fifty-six feet, and has nine windows on each floor: the offices are joined to it, by a corridor supported by pillars of the Ionic order.

The hall is nearly a square—40 feet by 42; its height 36; the saloon 39 by 24. On this floor are thirteen apartments.

The ancient *Latham*, the celebrated seat of nobility and hospitality, stood between the north-east offices of the present house and the kitchen-garden. This place, with vast property, belonged to the *Lathams* till the year 1369, when, by the death of Sir *Thomas de Latham*, it fell to Sir *John Stanley*, knight of the garter, second brother of Sir *William Stanley* of *Hooton*, in right of *Isabel* daughter of Sir *Thomas*, who married into the fortunate house, and laid the foundation of its greatness.

Notice has before been taken of the share his grandson,

Sir *Thomas* first earl of *Derby*, had in the placing on the throne *Henry VII.* In his absence, during the preceding commotions, ballad authority tells me that the old house of *Latham* was ruined, and that, on his return, he rebuilt it with great magnificence.

" When place and weete and wisdom called
" Home this Earle to rest,
" He viewed his antient seate, and saw
" The ruines of his nest:
" And pull'd it downe, and from the ground
" New-builded *Latham-hall,*
" So spatious that it can receive
" Two kings, their trains and all."

The Bard appears to have a strong partiality to the place, by the following lines, after mentioning the visit the Earl was honoured with by his son-in-law *Henry VII.* who was so struck with the place as to build a palace on the same model:

" At his home cominge pull'd downe *Richmont,*
" Faire in men's estimacion,
" And built it new in all respects,
" Like *Latham-hall* in fashion."

The form of this house may in a great measure be collected from the state it was in immediately before the noted

noted siege in the last century. In the centre was a lofty tower called the *Eagles*: it had two courts; for mention is made of a strong and high gateway before the first.—The whole was surrounded with a wall two yards thick, flanked by nine towers, and this again guarded by a moat eight yards wide and two deep.

Such was its situation in February 1644, when it was possessed by the heroic Countess; who, receiving a summons from Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, with an offer of most honourable terms, replied, "That she was there in a double "trust—of faith to her husband, and allegiance to her So-"vereign; and that she meant to preserve her honour and "obedience, though in her own ruin." She was as good as her word; for, during the space of sixteen months, with the assistance of a set of gallant officers appointed and commanded by herself, she repelled every effort to reduce the place. Colonel *Edward Chisenhall* was one of the gallant officers who commanded under her. Hearing that the enemy boasted of their store of provision, he sallied out, and, as the expression was, "stole their dinner." With a fortitude beyond her sex, she endured all the miseries of a siege, and beheld, with as little emotion as *Charles XII.* a bomb fall through the room where she and her children were at dinner. At length she was relieved by the royal

forces under Prince *Rupert* and her Lord, when she retired from the place, recommending, as Governor, Captain *Edward Rawsthorn**, who, with the spirit of his Mistress, endured another siege till the ruin of the royal cause; and, by the royal command, he yielded up the house to Colonel *Booth*, December 5, 1645. The reduction was thought of such importance that public thanks were, by order of Parliament, given by the Ministers of *London* in all the churches†. The place was dismantled the following year: all the floors and wainscotting were sold for 54l. 7s. 10d. *Knowsley* was, by order of the ruling powers, repaired with the lead from hence.

On the Restoration it was repossessed by the family; was repaired, and even inhabited the beginning of this century, when the *Eagle Tower* and some parts of the wooden house were standing. The house, and this part of the estate, were transferred to *John* lord *Ashburnham*, by his marriage in 1714 with *Henrietta* daughter of *William* ninth earl of *Derby*. Lord *Ashburnham* sold it to a *Furness*, who soon disposed of it to Sir *Thomas Bootle*. I have more than once heard a relation, which, if well founded, is a wonderful instance of the retribution of Providence, the instability of all human tenure, and the strange changes of

* Hist. Stanley Fam. 112. † *Whitelock*, 182.

of fortune in families, which ought to instil a most humiliating lesson into the Great. Previous to the siege of *Latham*, one *Bootle* (said to have been ancestor to Sir *Thomas)* was porter to the Noble owner. He is said to have taken a voluntary oath of loyalty, but afterwards sided with the Parliament. At the storming of *Bolton*, he had a Captain's command in the town; when surrounded by the royalists, and seeing his old master near him, he applied to his Lordship for quarter: the fellow perished in the rage of the assault. His descendants possess the most ancient property of the Peer, to whom he had sued in vain.

Another singular anecdote is preserved, serving to shew the pride of high lineage, and the vanity of low. The late Earl of *Derby* had on sale a place near *Liverpool* called *Bootle*, which Sir *Thomas* was particularly desirous of, through the ambition of being thought to have been derived from some antient stock. The Earl refused to part with it to this new man, who with proper spirit sent his Lordship word, (*Latham* being then to be sold,) that if he would not let him be *Bootle* of *Bootle*, he was resolved to be *Bootle* of *Latham*.

Possibly the family of the *Bootles* may have been, through envy, depreciated; for, when Sir *William Dugdale* made his

visitation of *Lancashire*, in 1664, *Thomas Bootle* of *Melling* was summoned, with other Gentry of the county, and entered his pedigree. It appeared that they had *then* been settled there four generations, though a family *non arma gerens*, those they assumed being the property of *Ponsonby* earl of *Besborough*. This *Thomas* was either grandfather or great-grandfather of Sir *Thomas Bootle*, knight.

ALMS-HOUSES. Near the house is a small chapel and some alms-houses, founded, I think, by one of the *Stanleys*. A chaplain belongs to them, who bears the title of Almoner of *Latham*.

Before I quit *Latham* I must not forget the romance of *Oskytel*, the person to whom the *Stanleys* owe the cognizance of the Eagle and Child. A certain Sir *Thomas de Latham*, in a century uncertain, found himself, in a very advanced age, childless, and in possession of an antiquated lady. In hopes of posterity, he entered on an intrigue with a fair vassal in the neighbourhood, who, in consequence, bore to him a son. It was the wish of Sir *Thomas* to adopt the child, and to introduce him into the family. In order to do it unsuspected by the lady, he caused it to be placed well swaddled in an eagle's nest in *Terston-wood*, immediately before he had artfully drawn his wife on a walk that way. The cries of the infant were soon heard: it was relieved from

from its situation, pitied by the lady, who considered it as a heaven-sent gift in compassion to her sterility, took it home, and, ignorant of the deceit, educated it with all the fondness of a natural mother.

From *Latham* I descended and passed over *Hosker-moss*, leaving on the right some beautiful hills wooded and well cultivated; crossed the river *Douglas* at *Newburgh*, and here began to ascend: passed through a little village called *Hell-in-Modsley*, and by *Eccleston*, a small church; near which I crossed the *Yarrow*, and soon after refreshed myself and horses at *Rose Whittles*, an inn on the great road between *Preston* and *Warrington*. This is in the parish of *Leyland*, from whence the hundred takes its name, and which in former times was one of the five little shires into which this county was subdivided, viz. *West Derby*, *Salford*, *Leyland*, *Blackburn*, and *Territorium de Lancaster* *.

The village of *Leyland* is pleasant and dry: the church, dedicated to *St. Andrew*, is a noble room of sixty-five feet by thirty-three, a fine arch without a single pillar; the living is a vicarage: the impropriate rectory did belong to the abbey of *Penworthan*. In the church are several monuments of the *Farringtons*. *Shaw-hall*, the seat of Sir *William*

* Discourses of Em. Antiquaries, 1. 25.

William Farrington, stands at a small distance from *Leyland*, highly improved by the worthy owner. The house is large, but not regular; yet has some fine apartments, such as a saloon thirty-three by twenty-four, the great room sixty-seven by thirty-three, and a gallery fitting up for a Museum for a considerable collection of Natural History.

Among the pictures are some very valuable; such as a *Noli me tangere*, a large piece by *Titian*, a very fine Landscape by *Baptiste*, three Sea Views by *Vandervelt*, one remarkably well done; a cartoon of *Holbein's Head*, by himself, highly esteemed; a fine picture of *Fowls*, by *Hondecotes*; two by *Wootton*—one of Sir *William Farrington's Father*, *with a favourite horse*, *a huntsman*, *and some dogs*; the other a most beautiful Landscape.

A good copy of the *Aldobrandine Marriage*; the more valuable, as the original is going fast to decay. In the hall are some curious paintings *al fresco*, taken from the walls of *Herculaneum*, with the colours most surprisingly preserved, notwithstanding they are now seventeen hundred years old; and over the fire-place of the eating-room is a portrait of the present Lady *Hesketh*, by Sir *Joshua Reynolds*, with the colours most surprisingly faded, cadaverous before death.

In other apartments are a *Sleeping Venus, with a Satyr drawing aside the Mantle*, by *Rubens*. *A Venus and two Cupids*, by *Romanelli*.

Several of the family of the *Farringtons* by *Vandyck*, and one by *Jansen*; a portrait of *Robert* duke of *Ancaster*, and his second wife *Albinia Farrington*; another of the Earl of *Derby*, and his son the late Lord *Strange:* and finally, a Head of Sir *Thomas More*, (from whom the *Farringtons* are regularly descended,) painted by *Holbein*, the well-known protected artist of that honoured character.

Near this place I turned east out of the great road, near which the country begins to grow hilly. From an eminence in *Brin-hill**, or *Brindle-parish*, I had a pretty view of the rich vale of the *Ribble*, and to the west its estuary, the *Setantiorum Portus* of *Ptolemy*.

My curiosity led me to view the little church of *Brindle*, seated in a deep bottom. I observed on an outside wall an impression resembling a shoe with a great heel: a communicative inhabitant informed me of the cause, by saying that here happened a learned dispute between a Protestant and a Popish

* Here appears the *British* name *Bryn*, from the hilliness of the country, with the needless tautology of the *English* word *hill*.

Popish Divine concerning the truth of their respective tenets. The last, in the heat of controversy, wished his foot (which he had placed against a stone) might sink into it if his doctrine was not true. The reforming stone instantly dissolved, and received the papistical foot—to be released from its stocks in a manner my informant left me ignorant of.

HOUGHTON TOWER.

About a mile farther, on the summit of a bold hill, with the *Derwent* flowing in a deep hollow beneath, stands *Houghton Tower*, a great pile consisting of two courts, with three square towers in the front; beneath the middlemost is the gateway. The first court contains the offices; the second, the dwelling apartments, numerous, but very ruinous. The draw-well is suitable to the height of the situation, being eighty yards deep. This place was garrisoned during the civil wars, and part of it blown up accidentally, but afterwards repaired*.

It is the property of Sir *Henry Houghton*, to whose family it has belonged since the reign of *Henry II.* at which time it was called *Hocton*, and gave name to the first mentioned in history, *Adam de Hocton*.

In a short time after leaving *Houghton*, I reached *Blackburn*,

* *Collin's Baronets*, 1. 20.

Moses Griffith Del

S Sparrow Sc

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burn, the capital of a district that formerly had the addition of *shire*, and, according to *Camden*, took the name from the blackness of its waters. This whole territory was bestowed by the Conqueror* on *Ilbert de Laci*, one of his potent followers. He and his descendants parcelled it out again to their dependants, and most of the estates in this hundred derive their titles from them. The family of *Aspinal* of *Standen*, near *Clithero*, still possesses its original grant made in the reign of King *John*, to an ancestor *William Fitz-Fulk*, marshal to *Roger de Laci*, constable of *Chester*, and lord of *Blackburnshire*. The *Townleys* of *Townley*, *Nowels* of *Read*, *Osbadistons*, *Hackings*, and many others derive their estates from the same grants.

BLACKBURN.

The town is seated in a bottom surrounded by hills: it is at present rising into greatness, resulting from the overflow of manufactures in *Manchester*; for the artificers retreat to cheaper places, and less populous. The manufactures are cottons:—considerable quantities are printed here; others are sent to *London*. The fields around are whitened with the materials which are bleached on them: the thread, which must be ranked with them, is brought from *Ireland*.

The streets are irregular; but some good houses, the

 effect

* *Dugdale's* Baron. 1. 98.

effect of wealth, begin to appear here and there in several places.

The church, before the Reformation, belonged to the monastery of *Whalley*: the Archbishop of *Canterbury* is Rector. The living is served by a Vicar, who has seven chapelries in his gift, but independent of him in point of revenue; one is ninety pounds a year: four have been augmented by Queen *Anne*'s bounty. In the town is a free school, founded by Queen *Elizabeth:* the Master has a stipend of fifty pounds a year.

In the church, in two of the windows over the seat of the *Claytons*, (late the *Osbadistons* of *Osbadiston,)* is much miscellaneous painted glass, collected by one of the family. Among the panes are four pieces of great beauty—*Our Saviour*, *St. James* the greater and the less, and *St. Matthew.*

Against the walls are two brasses; one with the bald head of an old man with a great beard, his body armed; inscribed—" Here lyeth the body of Sir *Edward Osbadilston*, a charitable, courteous, and valiant knight; *qui obiit* A. D. 1636, *æt.* 63."

The epitaph is concise, but contains a character replete with

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SIR EDWARD OSBADISTON

Pub June 1 [illegible] by [illegible] Harding 98 Pall Mall

with all the requisites of chivalry in its period of utmost purity. The other brass is in memory of another *Osbadil-ston*, which acquaints us with nothing farther than that he died in 1689, aged 38.

The congregation of this mother-church consists of about two thousand.

The ground about the town is very barren, and much of it sandy: coal is found in plenty in the south end of the parish, and in several parts much stone slate, which is used as a cover to the houses. In one of the hills there is alum-stone, which *Fuller* says was worked in his time, but had long been neglected on account of the expence of taking off the incumbent strata, which increased so as to deprive the adventurers of all profit. When Sir *George Colebrooke*'s monopolizing alum project took place, he purchased and worked these mines; but, since his failure, they have been again neglected.

I continued my journey over a hilly tract, very moorish and barren, and had a fine view of the eastern part of the Vale of *Ribble*, with a sight of *Clithero* and its castle. In the middle of a plain varied with groves and hedge-rows, watered by the *Ribble*, the *Hodder* and the *Calder*, I de-

scended a paved road of uncommon steepness and depth, and, after crossing the western *Calder*, a fine stream that rushes out of a narrow valley from the right, entered on the precincts of the Abbey of *Whalley*, seated on the river's side, on the very edge of the plain beneath, the awful shade of a lofty brow clothed with trees impending over the opposite side of the river. The boundaries of this religious house were very large: two square towers yet remain, with pointed gateways. Beneath are the ancient entrances to the place: one is finely vaulted, and the arch secured with stone ribs, curiously intersecting each other. Here still remains part of the conventual church, and some of the old dwelling part of the abbey, perhaps the abbot's lodgings.—On a bow window are cut in stone several coats of arms, of founders or benefactors, such as a lion rampant, that of the *Lacies* earls of *Lincoln*; the legs of a man and the eagle's claws, the arms and badge of the *Stanleys*; a griffin, three roses, &c.

After the dissolution the place was granted by *Edward VI.* to *Richard Ashton* of *Darcy Lever*, a branch of the house of *Middleton*, with the greatest part of the demesne; the rest to *John Braddyl* of *Braddyl* in this parish, whose ancestors were settled in these parts since the time of *Edward II.* which his descendant still possesses. *Ashton*

made the abbey his residence: considerable buildings were added, that still continue, (but very ruinous,) a good specimen of old splendour. The gallery is a hundred and fifty feet long, wainscotted, and most coarsely painted; with a large frize above, of most rude sculpture *. Beyond, are the ruins of very considerable parts of this religious house: a vast length of room, perhaps the refectory, with windows on each side, some rounded, others pointed: above this had been the lodging-rooms. A great court lies to the west of these, and on one side a vast pile with two rows of rounded windows, with gothic stone-work within.

In the hall is a strange portrait of the *Orkney* hermaphrodite, *Anne Macallame*, born in 1615; dressed in a long plaid fastened with a broch, a red petticoat, and a white apron; the chin is furnished with a vast beard, the virile part of the figure—but at its feet, to denote the duplicity of sex, appear the figures of a cock and hen. This *Epicœne* had the honour of being presented at Court in 1662.

The name of this place, in the *Saxon* age, was *Valeleg*. *Augustin*, the monk who was sent on a mission to preach the gospel to this kingdom about the year 590, published the glad tidings even in this remote corner. A church was founded

* Pulled down since I visited the place.

founded here at this period, dedicated to all the Saints, and then became and continued for many years parochial to the vast tract of *Blackbornshire*, and all *Boland:* the church at that time was called the *White Church under Legh.* As converts increased, the necessity of more places of worship gave rise to three others in a very little time; those of *Blackborn*, *Chepyn*, and *Ribchester*. These were served in a singular manner: the churches had no particular patrons; the lords of the soil in which they lay took the care of them, and appointed any of his relations or friends to the cure, after receiving institution from the Bishop of *Lichfield*: they were styled Rectors of *Whalley* or *Blackborn*; were married men, and persons of property. The country was at this time very thinly inhabited, and almost a den of wild beasts. The Bishops, therefore, for want of a supply of clergy, left the government of these churches to the owners of the place, with the power of deans; so that they came to be styled by the people *deans*, not parsons. Thus affairs continued for four hundred and seventy years, till the time of the Conquest, and the office was hereditary for all that space. It continued the same till the reign of *William Rufus*, when *Roger*, son of *Galfrid*, (the last married dean,) being prohibited matrimony by one of the councils, made vows of chastity. He likewise was the last dean; for, finding by the said council that the hereditary succes-

sion was no longer to be continued, he conveyed the presentation of *Whalley* and its chapels to his relation *John*, constable of *Chester*, lord of *Blackborn*, and founder of *Stanlaw* abbey in *Cheshire*, who bestowed them on one *Peter* of *Chester*. *Henry Lacy* earl of *Lincoln*, a successor to *John*, bestowed this church on the White Monks of *Stanlaw* in *Wiral*, and by that means gave occasion to the foundation of this abbey. He bound them to present to that cure the person that he or his heirs should nominate; and, in case they could procure the impropriation, and augment the number of monks to sixty, which before was forty, they were to remove the abbey from *Stanlaw* to *Whalley**. This was effected by the munificence of the Earl in 1296, who at the same time caused to be translated to the new convent the bones of all his ancestors which had been interred at *Stanlaw*†. Another reason was assigned for the removal of the monks, which was the inconveniency of their first situation, liable to be overflowed by the great tides.

The removal soon gave umbrage to the neighbouring abbey of *Salley*. The last complained that this new house was, contrary to the institutions of the Order, placed too near to the other; that it raised the market; and, by the advanced prices of corn, salt, butter, cheese, and other articles,

* *Dugdale* Monast. 1. 898. † *Dugdale* Baron. 1. 105.

cles, they suffered annually to the amount of twenty-six pounds ten shillings. At length, in 1305, by the mediation of the abbots of *Revesby* and *Swineshed*, the affair was compromised in a General Chapter of the Order*.

Among the grants to this abbey is a singular one by *Henry* duke of *Lancaster*, of two cottages, seven acres of land, (I suppose arable,) a hundred and eighty-three acres of pasturage, and two hundred of wood in *Blackborn* chase; and another grant of the same nature in the neighbourhood, for the support of a female recluse and two women servants within the parish church-yard of *Whalley*, who were perpetually to pray for the souls of the Duke and all his posterity. The Convent was to repair their habitation, and to provide a chaplain and a clerk to sing mass to them in the chapel belonging to their retreat; to bestow on them weekly seventeen loaves, weighing fifty *soudz de sterling* apiece, of such bread as was used in the abbey; seven loaves of the second sort; eight gallons of the better sort of beer, and three-pence for their food. All this must have been surely intended to enable them to keep hospitality. Besides, they had annually, on the Feast of *All Saints*, ten large stock-fish, a bushel of oatmeal for pottage, a bushel of rye, two gallons of oil for their lamps, one pound of tallow

* *Dugdale* Mon. 1, 897, 898.

low for candles, six loads of turf and one of faggots for their fuel*. Upon the death of these recluses, the Duke or his Heirs were to appoint successors.

This abbey flourished till the year 1536, when, encouraged by *Aske*'s rebellion, or the pilgrimage of Grace, the abbots and monks of several convents, who had before either surrendered their houses, or been driven out, repossessed themselves of their ancient seats, and resumed their functions. Among them were the religious of this House of *Salley*, *Norton* and *Hexham*: their reign, however, was but short; the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, who commanded the army against the rebels, ordered them to be taken out and martial law to be executed on them†. *John Paslaw*, the twenty-fifth abbey of *Whalley*, and one of his monks, were hanged at *Lancaster*, and another monk in a field adjacent to the abbey. On the dissolution, the revenues were found to be, according to *Dugdale*, 321l. 9s. 1d.; to *Speed*, 551l. 4s. 6d. The house and manor continued the property of the *Ashtons* till the present century, when it was transferred to the *Curzons*, by the marriage of *Mary*, coheir of Sir *Ralph Ashton*, with the late Sir *Nathaniel Curzon*, and at present is the property of their second son, *Ashton Curzon*, esq.

* *Dugdale* Mon. 1. 903.

† *Herbert*'s Life *Henry VIII.* 477.

The parish church lies at a little distance from the abbey, and had thirteen chapels belonging to it; now only twelve, that of *Clithero-castle* being demolished. The nearest is three miles from the church: the living is a vicarage, in the gift of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who has the rectory, which he lets out upon fines on leases for lives. Archbishop *Juxon* left to the vicar and curates 120l. per annum. The Vicar had anciently a very considerable endowment; but in the year 1330, upon a complaint that he had too great a share of the property, to the prejudice of the monastery, *Roger Northborough*, bishop of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*, (in whose diocese it then was,) ordered that he should only receive sixty-six marks and four quarters of oats, and hay sufficient for his horse; which was confirmed by the Archdeacon of *Chester* in 1332, who in those days had great power delegated to him by the Bishops. The salary is at present only 80l. a year.

Here is a small school, founded by *Edward VI.* with twenty marks a year salary, but since has received some small augmentation by several donations. There are thirteen scholarships in *Brazen-noze College*, *Oxford*, given to scholars from this school, *Middleton* and *Burnley*.

In 1643, the sad effects of civil discords were felt at this

place. *James* earl of *Derby* had made himself master of the place, and posted his men in the church and steeple; but the people of the country, being zealous Parliamentarians, rose in arms, and with great slaughter expelled the Royalists. CONFLICT HERE.

In the church-yard are three remarkable crosses; two are carved in form similar to that of *Much Achwyfan* in *Flintshire*: the third is so eccentric, that I give an engraving of it, more expressive than any verbal description. Certain stones were erected in the time of *St. Augustine* the monk, and were called the Crosses of the Blessed *Augustine*: but that these are the identical pillars, I will not dare to assert; yet if I did, I should be supported by the opinion of the able *Dugdale* *.

From *Whalley* there is a pleasant ride of five miles along the plain to *Clithero*, a small borough town seated on an insulated eminence, with a high lime-stone rock at one end, crowned by the little castle, whose remains are a square tower, surrounded at a distance by a strong wall. It was possessed by the Royalists the latter end of the Civil Wars, and was, in 1649, ordered by Parliament to be dismantled. CLITHERO.

* *Monast.* i. 898.

The town had been entirely moated round except on the inaccessible parts.

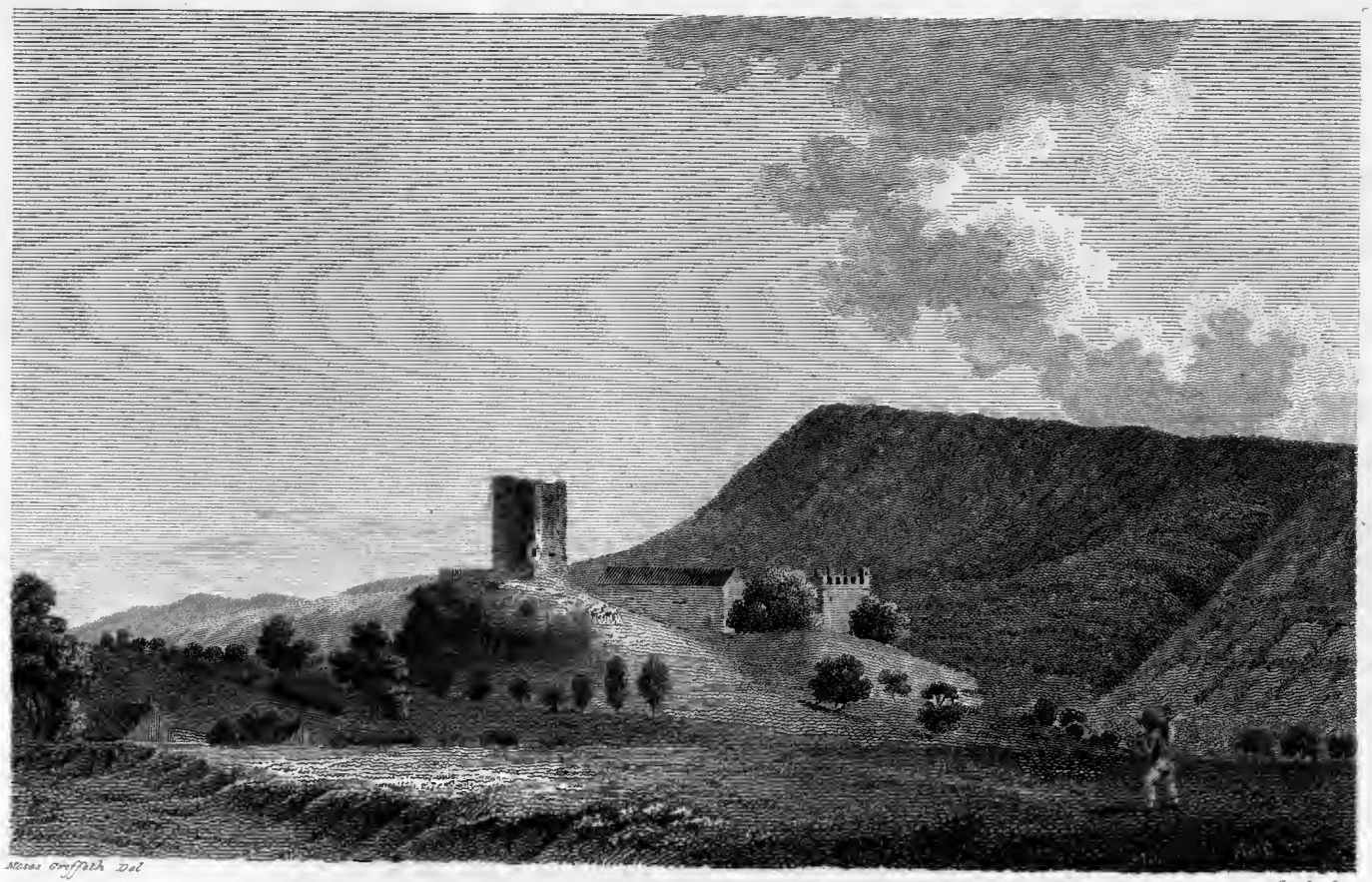
Sir *William Dugdale* supposes it to have been built by *Robert Laci*, who died in 1193; but I find both the castle and chapel are mentioned before that time, in a grant to the Priory at *Pontefract*, by *Hugh de la Val* *, who, on the flight of his elder brother *Roger Laci* in 1025, for his concern in *Mowbray*'s rebellion, had a grant made him of this place by *William Rufus*, for his faithful adherence to the royal cause.

The latter repossessed themselves during the troubles of *Stephen*, and afterwards, by agreement, secured their ancient domain †. It does not appear that they ever made this castle their residence, but intended it only as a garrison to secure their vast property in these parts, for their chief residence was in the castle of *Pontefract*.

This expired in *Henry Laci*, last earl of *Lincoln* of that name. His daughter *Alice* transferred it by marriage to *Thomas Plantagenet* earl of *Lancaster*. This Lady was of loose

* *Dugdale* Monast. 1. 649.

† *Dugdale* Baron. 1, 99. Among the Prints published by the Antiquarian Society is one representing this Castle in an entire state.



Moses Griffith Del

Comte Sc

CLITHERO CASTLE

Pub June 1 1801 by Edw Hardwng 98 Pall Mall

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loose life, for she lived in great familiarity with *Eubulo le Strange*, whom she afterwards married without the King's licence. *Edward II.* took advantage of this, and, seizing on all her fortunes, obliged her to resign those of her inheritance which she possessed in this county and *Yorkshire*.—These were bestowed on *Henry* earl of *Lancaster*, her husband's brother, on her death in 1348 *. He was also created Earl of *Lincoln*; by which means this lordship, being part of that earldom, became a parcel of the duchy of *Lancaster*. It became also, in compliment to the Blood-Royal, one of those great seigniories called an HONOUR, on which lesser lordships or manors depended, by performance of customs and services to the lord paramount. Such were some of the ancient feudal baronies, or such which had been in the hands of the Crown †. This continued in the same line till *Henry* of *Lancaster* became King of *England*. It was vested from that time in the Crown, till the Restoration, when it was made part of the reward of *George Monk* duke of *Albemarle*, from whom it came to the Family of the Duke of *Montague*, in which it rests.

The chapel mentioned in *Hugh de la Val*'s grant was within the castle, and was called *St. Michael*'s: it was first built for the use of the Baron, his family, tenants and foresters.

* *Dugdale* Baron. 1, 782. † *Blackstone*'s Com. 11, 91. 4to ed.

resters. The monks of *Whalley* at length prevailed to have it annexed to their church; but *Henry* earl of *Lincoln* reclaimed it, seized on the revenues, and nominated the minister. At length, after many petitions to the King and Parliament, it was restored to the abbey, and the revenues now go along with those of *Whalley*, on leases. The chapel is totally ruined, yet has always been considered as a parish church, and is so named in the ancient deeds belonging to the neighbouring gentry. It is said to have been a donative, with the chapels of *Pendley*, *Whitewell*, *Rossendale* and *Goodshaw* under it; and there is testimony that the forests of *Trawden*, *Rossendale*, *Bolland*, and *Pendle*, were within its limits *.

The church is a chapelry belonging to *Whalley*. It has not any thing remarkable in it, except the alabaster figures of a Knight and his Lady. The coat of arms on the breast of the Knight are much defaced, but seem to have been three garbs on a bend, the ancient bearing of the *Hesketh*s before they changed it to an eagle displayed. The house in this town, called the *Alleys*, was formerly the property of that family.

This place had a very ample charter from the first *Henry* *de*

* Bishop *Gastrel*'s MSS.

de Lacy, who granted the same privileges with the citizens of *Chester*, which was confirmed by another charter by *Edward I.* The town is governed by two Bailiffs, who jointly have the power of one Justice of Peace. They are the returning officers of the borough, which sends two Representatives. It is not incorporated; but the voters are the resident owners of the houses, or, according to the resolution of the House of Commons in 1661, such freeholders only who had estates for life or in fee. It did not send Members till the 1st of *Elizabeth*, when *Thomas Greenacre* and *Walter Hooton* were returned.

Pendle-hill makes a conspicuous figure on the south side of the plain: the sides are verdant, the top moorish and very extensive. On this stood *Malkin Tower*, celebrated in 1633 for being the rendezvous of witches. Seventeen poor wretches were condemned, on perjured evidence: the affair was scrutinized into, and the poor convicts set at liberty*. A witness swore he saw them go into a barn and pull at six ropes, down which fell flesh smoking, butter in lumps, and milk as it were flying from the said ropes, all falling into six basons placed beneath: and yet, mortifying reflection! the great Sir *Thomas Brown*, author of the book against vulgar errors—and *Glanvil*, one of the first promoters

* *Webster* on Witchcraft, 277, &c.

moters of the Royal Society, which was instituted expressly for the detection of error and establishment of truth, were sad instances of credulity in the most absurd of all circumstances.

On this hill are two large *carns*, about a mile distant from each other: these were more probably the ruins of some ancient *Speculæ*, or beacon towers erected by *Agricola* after the conquest of the country. There is another, of more modern date, which answers to one on *Ingleborough-hill*, twenty miles to the north. From this may be seen a most amazing extent of country: *York-minster* is very visible, and the land towards the *German* ocean as far as the powers of the eye can extend. Towards the west the sea is very distinguishable, and even the *Isle of Man* by the assistance of glasses: to the north, the vast mountains of *Ingleborough*, *Wharnside*, and other of the *British Apennines*. The other views are the vales of *Ribble*, *Hodder* and *Calder*, (the first extends thirty miles,) which afford a most delicious prospect, varied with numberless objects of rivers, houses, woods, and rich pastures covered with cattle; and in the midst of this fine vale rises the town of *Clithero*, with the castle at one end, and the church at the other, elevated on a rocky scar: the abbey of *Whalley* about four miles to the south, and that of *Salley* as much to the

the north, with the addition of many gentlemen's seats scattered over the vale, give the whole a variety and richness rarely to be found in any rural prospects. It is also enlivened with some degree of commerce, in the multitude of the cattle, the carriage of the lime, and the busy noise of the spinners engaged in the service of the woollen manufacture of the cloathing towns.

In 1138, when *David I.* king of *Scotland*, invaded *England*, an inroad was made into these parts by *William*, son of his bastard-brother *Duncan*, who headed a band of *Galwegians*. Near this place they were opposed by a considerable body of *English*. By the first impetuous onset of the *Galwegians* the latter were overthrown, numbers slain and made prisoners, and vast ravages committed by the conquerors*.

From *Clithero* I paid my respects to *John Aspinal*, esq. of *Standen-hall*, about a mile south of the town, to whose hospitality and attention I think myself highly indebted. In order to enable me to fulfil the end of my journey, he did me the favour of pointing out several neighbouring places extremely worth visiting. I had the pleasure of attending him, on a very pleasant ride down the vale, and

* Sir *David Dalrymple*'s Annals of *Scotland*. 1. 72.

for a considerable way along a *Roman* road, that runs, very visibly elevated, from *Clithero Moor*, through the fields of *Standen Hay*, *Little Mitton*, and to *Whalley Moor*, and is supposed to cross the *Calder* at *Potter's-ford*, and go by *Salesbury-hall*, pointing to the eastern gate of *Ribchester*. It takes a northerly direction from *Clithero Moor*, and goes by *Gisburn* towards *Gargrave*, a supposed camp of *Agricola*, where a fine tessulated pavement has been found*, and from *Skipton* by *Ilkly*, or *Olicana*, over *Ramwald's Moor*, and from *Ilkly* to *York*†.

We forded the *Ribble*, opposite to *Great Mitton*, a village in

YORKSHIRE,

with a church, seated on a high bank above the river.

The church is dedicated to *St. Michael*; is a vicarage in the presentation of *Edward Weld*, esq. Within is a profusion of magnificent tombs in memory of the *Sherbornes* of *Stanihurst*, in this parish. The most antient now remaining is of Sir *Richard Sherborne*, and *Maude* his wife, daughter of Sir Richard *Bold*. He was Master Forester of *Bowland Forest*, Steward of the Manor of *Sladeburn*, and Lieu-

* *Rauthmelt's* Antiq. Bremetonacenses, 16. 42. † *Drake's* Hist. *York*, 19.

Lieutenant of the *Isle of Man*. He died in 1599; she in 1588. They both lie recumbent in alabaster—he in armour, with short hair and long flowing beard.

In the last century was remaining at *Mitton* a more ancient tomb than any here mentioned, for *Sherborne*, thus inscribed:—"Orate pro animâ *Ric: de Sherbourn*, et pro "animâ —— *Hamerton* uxoris suæ, Aº. MºCCCCXLI. "Obiit præfatus *Ric*: et erat hic tumulatus in die As- "sensionis Dni nostri *Jesu Christi*, cujus animæ propitie- "tur Deus, Amen!"—(MSS. in Bibl. *J. C. Brooke* de Coll. Arm.)

A mural monument of another Sir *Richard Sherborn* and his Lady, kneeling: he armed: she in a ruff, with a black hood turning from behind over the top of her head; her dress black, with hanging sleeves.

Three altar-tombs, with recumbent figures in white marble, with long hair, and loose gowns over their coats: one has his Lady lying by him. All of them are of the name of *Richard*, and each is spurred and placed cross-legged; but I doubt whether any one had obtained the privilege by a visit to the Holy Land: probably it meant no more than that they lived and died good Catholics. These

tombs were erected by *Isabel*, the wife of one of them, whose effigy makes the fourth figure.

Against the wall is the figure of another *Richard*, a child standing and contemplating a scull and other bones scattered on a cushion beneath. He was born in 1693, and died in 1702. A long inscription on a mural monument records the good done by his father Sir *Nicholas Sherborn*, who took much pains to have his poor neighbours instructed in the art of spinning. He was created a baronet by *James II.*; the title was extinct with him in 1717. His daughter *Mary*, wife to *Thomas* duke of *Norfolk*, inherited his fortune: she set up this monument, and another to the Honourable *Peregrine Widdrington*, whose epitaph she composed. It is supposed that after the death of the Duke she was privately married to him, but, through pride, kept her marriage concealed, notwithstanding they cohabited till the day of his death. All the epitaphs on these masses of marble are uncommonly dull.

The manor of *Mitton* was formerly the property of the Family of *Sotheron*. *Thomas le Sotheron* was returned as Lord thereof in the record called *Nomina Villarum*, made 9 Ed. II. 1316. Sir *John Sotheron*, knt. had an only daughter, *Isabel*, his heir, married about 41 *Ed. III.* to *Walter*

Walter de Hawkesworth of *Hawkesworth*, near *Otley*, who had with her, besides this manor, eighty marks in portion. In this ancient family it continued till *Walter Hawkesworth* of *Hawkesworth* esq. sold it to Mr. *Serjeant Aspinal*, a short time before that gentleman's death.

From *Mitton* I rode a little north, and crossed into *Lancashire* over the rapid river *Hodder*, which falls into the *Ribble* a little below the village, and, with the *Calder*, gave rise to this distich:

> "The *Hodder*, the *Calder*, the *Ribble* and rain,
> "All meet in a point on *Mitton* desmen."

The house of the *Sherborns* lies about one mile from *Hodder-bridge*, in an advantageous situation. It is a lofty and large building of different periods, with a court in the middle. The gateway is very magnificent, ornamented with the pillars of the different orders, placed in pairs one above the other. This part is said to have been built by Sir *Nicholas*. The apartments in the house are large: here is a vast hall, and a larger gallery, eighty-six feet in length, and above that another of far greater dimensions. This house appears to have been built in the reign of *Elizabeth*, when greatness more than conveniency was consulted: the

gardens are in the old taste, and decorated with statues. The place (with 7000l. a year) was left by the Duchess of *Norfolk*, (who died in 1754,) to her heirs at law, the *Welds* of *Lulworth-castle*, in *Dorsetshire*, descended from the only sister of her father, Sir *Nicholas Sherborn*, bart. This place is now deserted for *Lulworth-castle*, the more eligible and noble residence *, in the west of *England*. I repassed the *Hodder* into *Yorkshire*, and rode towards *Bashal-hall*, once the property of the *Lacies*, and granted by them to their relations the *Talbots*, who enjoyed it many centuries. It afterwards passed to the *Ferrers* and the *Walmslies*; and by the marriage of the daughter of the last of that name with *John Lloyd*, esq. of *Gwerklás* in *Merionethshire*, is in the possession of my countryman.

The view from this part is very beautiful, into the vales of *Ribble*, *Hodder* and *Calder*. The first divided into numbers of wooded risings, bounded at a distance by lofty barren mountains, among which *Pendle-hill*, *Penygent*, and the more distant *Wharnside*, soar pre-eminent. The road from hence is singular, along the top of a great ridge, with sloping fields on each hand. A mile from *Bashal-hall*, in the bottom, lies *Waddington*, a small village with a church and hall of the same name. The church is a chapelry

* See the View of it in *Hutchin's Dorsetsh.* 1. 140.

pelry to *Mitton*, dedicated to *St. Helen*. Here is a neat alms-house for several poor widows, founded in 1700 by *Robert Parker*, esq. a second son of the House of *Browsholm* in this parish, and endowed by him with a considerable estate. The hall is a stone-house with some small ancient windows, and a narrow winding staircase within, now inhabited by several poor families; yet formerly gave shelter to a Royal Guest. The meek usurper, *Henry VI.* after the fatal battle of *Hexham* in 1463, was conveyed into this county, where he was concealed by his vassals for an entire twelvemonth, notwithstanding the most diligent search was made after him. At length he was surprised at dinner in *Waddington-hall*, and taken near *Bungerley Hipping-stones* *, in *Cletherwood*. The account which *Leland* † gives from an ancient Chronicle concurs with the tradition of the country, that he was deceived, *i. e.* betrayed by *Thomas Talbot*, son and heir to Sir *Edmund Talbot* of *Bashal*, and *John* his cousin of *Colebry*. The house was beset; but the King found means to get out, and ran across the fields below *Waddow-hall*, and passed the *Ribble*, on the stepping-stones, now called *Brungalay Hippens*, into a wood on the *Lancashire* side, called *Christian Pightle*; but being closely pursued, was there taken. From hence he

* Stepping Stones.

† Collect. 11. 500. He is copied by *Holinshed* 666, and *Stow* 419.

he was carried to *London*, in the most piteous manner, on horseback, with his legs tied to the stirrups.

This is the best account we have of the taking of this unfortunate Prince. *Rymer* has preserved the grant of a reward for this service of the estates of Sir *Richard Tunstall*, a *Lancastrian*, to Sir *James Harrington*, by *Edward IV.* dated from *Westminster*, July 9th, 1465*. There is no mention in it of the *Talbots*, but probably Sir *James* having discovered *Henry*'s lurking-places induced the *Talbots* to assist in making him prisoner. At that time *Waddington* belonged to the *Tempests*, who inherited it by virtue of the marriage of their ancestor Sir *Roger*, in the reign of *Edward I.* with *Alice* daughter and heiress of *Walter de Waddington.* An alliance had just been made between the *Tempests* and the *Talbots.* It may be presumed, that, in order to save their estates, (which they afterwards were suffered quietly to possess,) they agreed with Sir *James* to give up the saintly monarch; which was the reason that the latter had the reward for what the grant calls " his " great and laborious diligence in taking our great traitor " and rebel, *Henry*, lately called King *Henry VI.*"

But it appears that the recompense to *Talbot* was only deferred,

* *Rymer*, II. 548.

deferred, for in the second of *Richard III.* that monarch bestowed on Sir *Thomas Talbot*, then his servant, an annuity of forty pounds a year for his good services, " in " taking the great adversary of ourself and our brother " *Edward* of good memory, *Henry*, king in fact, but not " by right, to be paid annually out of the revenues of the " County Palatine of *Lancaster**."

In the east window of *Waddington-chapel* were formerly the effigies of *Richard Tempest* of *Bracewell*, esq. and *Rosamond* his wife, daughter and heir of *Tristram Bolling* of *Bolling*, esq. kneeling, in surcoats of their arms, and this inscription :—" Orate pro animâ *Richardi Tempest* arm. " et *Rosinæ* uxoris suæ, necnon omnium aliorum filiorum " et filiarum prædicti *Richardi* et *Rosinæ*, qui istam fenes- " tram fecerunt A° Dni M°CCCCC°XII°."

The *Tempests* of *Bracewell* and *Waddington* were the eldest branch of all the *Tempests*, but left this country for *Bolling*, which the above-mentioned *Rosamond* brought into the family, where they continued till ruined by the Civil Wars.

A mile further is *Waddow-hall*, the seat of *Thomas Wed-*

del,

* *Br. Magna*, 6, 423.

del, esq. one of the most charming situations in the north of *England*, placed on the side of a round and insulated hill rising out of the plain, varied with woods and beautiful sloping lawns, washed on one side by the *Ribble*, that runs furiously over a rocky channel. *Clithero* town and castle, with variety of lesser eminences clothed with trees, are among the nearer objects, while at a distance arise *Pendle-hill*, *Penygent*, and the lofty *Wharnside*. A succession of fine and different views appear in circuiting this happy situation. We crossed the *Ribble* by the *Hippen-stones*, (which the poor *Henry* had hurried over,) passed through *Clithero*, and returned to *Standen*.

Mr. *Aspinal*, in compliance with my desire of seeing the *Roman* station at *Ribchester*, did me the favour of attending me there. We rode as far as *Whalley*, on the road I had before taken.

We turned to the right, and forded the *Calder* half a mile beyond the abbey; crossed *Langho-green*, and near its small chapel dependent on *Blackburn*. In 798 this place was noted for the defeat of *Wada*, a *Saxon* leader, by *Aldred* king of the *Northumbrians*. This *Wada* was one of the petty princes who joined the murderers of King *Ethered*. After his overthrow, he fled to his castle, on a

hill near *Whitby*, and, dying, was interred not far from the place. Two great pillars, about twelve feet from each other, mark the spot, and bear the name of *Wada's Grave*.*

Near it is *Hacken-hall*, the ancient seat of the *Hackens*; from them, by marriage of an heiress, it descended to the *Walmslies*, and at present is Lady *Stourton*'s. We passed by *Braddyl*, *Brockall* and *Dinkley-halls*, now deserted seats; and from *Dinkley-moor* descended a gentle slope to *Salesbury* or *Salebury-hall*, once the *Talbots*, now Sir *G. Warren*'s, by marriage of an ancestor with the heiress of *Talbot* of *Dinkley*. Our *Welsh* history says, that it owes its name to the founder *Thomas Salebury* ap *Alexander* ap *Adam*†, who lived about the time of *Henry III.* and whose ancestor, *Adam de Salebury*, came in with the Conqueror, and made a settlement at *Llewenni*, near *Denbigh*, which their descendent possessed till it was conveyed to the *Cottons* of *Cumbermere*, in *Cheshire*, by the marriage of *Hesther Salusbury*, daughter and heiress of Sir *Thomas Salusbury*, with Sir *Robert Cotton*, bart. in the reign of *Charles II.*— The house at present is reduced into the form of a farm-house, and is seated near the *Ribble*, at the beginning of a plain which is continued as far as the sea‡.

* *Camden*, 11, 972. † *Salesbury* Pedigree. ‡ *Collin*'s Baronets, Ed. 1720. 11. 82. In the first the house is called *Salesbury Court*.

Just above the house the view is wonderfully romantic; the *Ribble* bursts from its confined channel, between two rocks shaded picturesquely with trees, a narrow strait, through which the water gushes with great impetuosity, and forms below a pool nineteen yards deep, with a great eddy like a whirlpool, and called, from its circumgyrations, *Sale Wheel*, i. e. *Salebury Wheel.* Above this the banks are high and confined, the country rising and wooded, and the distant view is terminated in the mountainous scenery before described.

I was here shewn three neat little images, one in alabaster, the others in wood; the first I knew to be *St. Anthony*, by his companion the *pig*. They were about ten inches long, neatly cased in wood, with folding doors, to be opened occasionally when the Saints were to be invoked. They were the *Lares familiares* of the former religion of our land.

We crossed the *New Bridge*, an elegant structure of three elliptical arches. A quarter of a mile beyond stands *Ribchester*, a poor village, formerly a famous *Roman* station: on its north-east side it is bounded by a little brook, on the south-east by the river *Ribble*, both which annually make great encroachments on the place; the last especially, which

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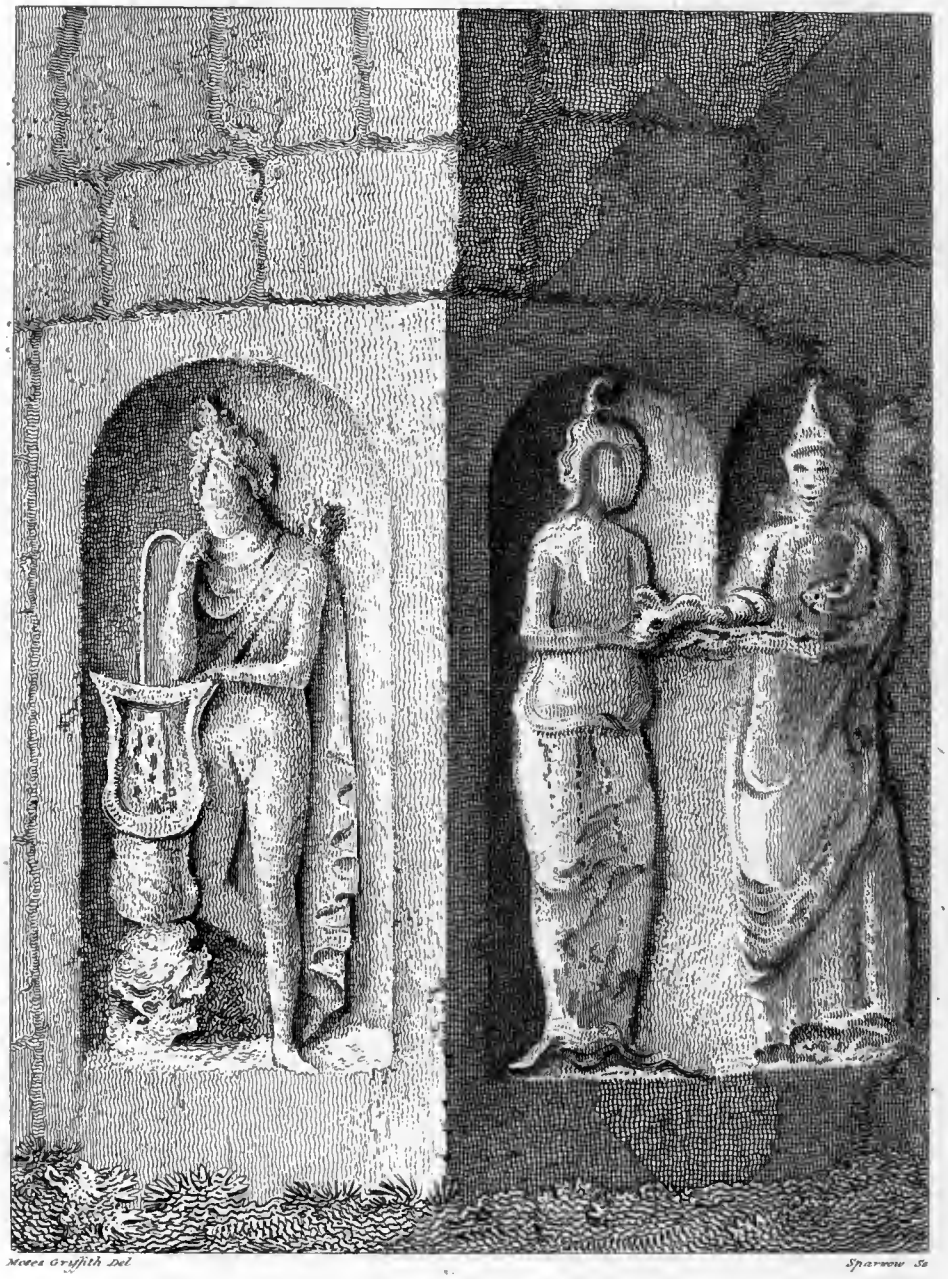

Moses Griffith Del — Sparrow Sc

ANCIENT ALTAR *at* RIBCHESTER

Pub. June 1 1803 by Edw. Harding 98 Pall Mall

which has crossed from the other side of the vale, and threatens ruin by undermining the banks on which the village stands: a row of houses and some gardens have already been swept away. Except a rampart and foss near the church, there are no vestiges of the existence of the ancient town. The evidences which remain are the multitude of coins and other *Roman* antiquities, which even to this time continue to be found there: most of them are dispersed into different places; a few remain on the spot. Of the latter I observed the stone engraven by Mr. *Horsley* from the broken original. It is supposed to have been an honorary inscription to *Severus* and *Caracalla*, by the repetition of the address. It was done by a *Vexillatio* of one of the Legions quartered here. A stone fixed in the wall of a small house near the church gives room to suppose that it belonged to the twentieth. The inscription is—LEG. XX VV FEC. and on one side is the sculpture of a boar, an animal I have in two other instances observed attendant on the inscriptions made by the famous *Legio vicesima valens victrix.*

Two very curious sculptures, found here, are to be seen worked into the wall of *Salesbury-court*, and almost hid in the building: two sides of a very fine altar are luckily exposed to view; it is dedicated to *Apollo.* On one front is repre-

represented the Deity, elegantly leaning on one elbow, with a quiver on his back, a lyre in his hand, and a loose mantle flowing gracefully behind him. On the other front appear two of his priests in long robes and a peplum, with the head of a bull between them, ready to be sacrificed. This pillar was probably votive, either erected in gratitude for a safe voyage made to this port, or to obtain a favourable one from it.

The next sculpture I saw was discovered in digging a grave in the church-yard of *Ribchester*, and is in the possession of Mr. *Aspinal*. It represents a *Roman* soldier carrying the *Labarum vexillum*, or standard of the cavalry.—The bearer is here dismounted, as appears on the *Trajan* column *, that faithful record of the ancient military art.

The learned reader may find in *Camden* and *Horsley* † the several other inscriptions, now lost. I shall only mention two; one dedicated to *Mars* and *Victory*, which proves that a part of the *Sarmatian* cavalry was quartered here, the altar having been erected

"DEO MARTI et
"VICTORIÆ DEC.
"SASIATIC AL SARMAT.
"S. LL. M. I. T C C. N N."

The

* *Montfaucon*, iv. 103. tab. xliii. † *Camden*, 11, 972. *Horsley*, 302, &c.

The other is an address to the *Deæ Matres*, which shews that the veneration of these goddesses extended farther than was thought. The inscription runs thus:—

"DEIS MATRIBVS.
"M. INGENVI - - - -
"VS. ASIATICVS
"DEC. AL. AST
"S S. L L. M."

But whether they were comprehended in the religion of the officer, who was an *Asiatic*, or the troops also, which were *Spanish*, *Ala astorum*, does not appear.

Among other lost things, Doctor *Leigh** mentions a ruby found here—the signet, as he supposes, of some man of rank. On it was engraved *Mars*, with a banner in one hand, a target at his feet, and a thunder-bolt in his other hand. I rather think the Doctor mistakes the banner for a trophy, which, from several ancient gems, appears to be often carried by that deity.

A ring, far more curious, was lately seen by Mr. *Aspinal*, in possession of a poor man, who picked it up near the river. The metal was gold, the stone a cornelian, with a bird engraven, and this tender motto—*Ave, mea vita!*

The

* Hist. *Lancashire*, 82.

The interpretation of Mr. *Aspinal* is ingenious and just. He imagines the ring to have been a present from a lover to his mistress. The bird is a raven, whom he is invoking, as *Horace* did the same bird, in order to have a favourable augury in behalf of his beloved *Galatea**:

" Antequam stantes repetat paludes
" Imbrium divina avis imminentum
" Oscinem *corvum* prece suscitabo
" Solis ab ortu.
" Sis licet felix ubicunque mavis,
" Et memor nostri, *Galatea*, vivas:
" Teque nec lævus vetet ire picus.
" Nec vaga cornix."

" And bid good-omen'd Ravens rise,
" When *Phœbus* gilds the orient skies,
" E'er speeds the shower-boding Crow
" To lakes whose languid waters cease to flow.
" Happy may *Galatea* prove,
" Nor get unmindful of our love!
" For now no luckless Pie prevails,
" Nor vagrant Crow forbids the swelling sails."

FRANCIS.

The rampart and foss near the church are perhaps the remains of some strong works which guarded this ancient haven

* Lib. iii. Od. 27.

haven at the upper end of the *Setantiorum Portus*, the estuary of the *Ribble*. Not only anchors have been found here, (from which it is called *Anchor-hill*,) but rings of ships, and even a ship itself. The last was discovered about twelve years ago, by sinking a well for a pump. Its dimensions are not known, nor can they be found without pulling down some building with which part is now covered.

Camden supposes this place to have been the *Coccium* of *Antonine*, and the *Rigodunum* of *Ptolemy*. Mr. *Horsley* inclines to the first; but wishes to make *Warrington* the ancient *Rigodunum*: the learned *Whitaker* tells us it must be the *Rerigonium* of his beloved *Richard* of *Cirencester*. I will not dispute the point: it is evident it had been a *Roman* station. What we gain by these topographical disquisitions, is the knowledge of the means which the wise *Romans* had of keeping so great an extent of country in subjection with so small a force, by the judicious choice of stations, so placed as to be a mutual aid to each other, assisted by roads from one to the other, so that a body of troops could be readily assembled on any insurrection.

This place was calculated for trade as well as defence. Confined as the river is now, a tide, in the time of the

Romans, and probably long after, flowed over the whole plain, near as high as *Salesbury*. It apparently had been an estuary: the sight of this tract proves it on first inspection. The flat is bounded on each side by high banks: the intervening level, on examination, proves of a different species of soil, deep, miry, and evidently adventitious, or of more recent formation. The retreat of the tide is supported by most excellent authority. *Leland* was eyewitness to its flowing more than half way between *Preston* and *Ribchester* *, at the time he made his survey, which was between the years 1536 and 1542. The tides at present never reach further than *Brocket-hall*, two miles above *Preston*, and eight from this station; so that in less than two hundred and forty years the tides have made a retreat of three miles, the whole distance between *Preston* and *Ribchester* being ten. What the sea has lost here, it has gained in a place not very remote; for, in *Furness*, several hundred acres have been overwhelmed by that encroaching element †.

Probably no very large ships ever came up as high as *Ribchester*, the true *Portus Setantiorum*, or haven of *Lancashire*, which lay within the *neb* of the *ness*, a point which juts into the estuary not very remote from the sea, and about

* Itin. iv. 23. † *West*'s Hist. *Furnese*, Introd. xxi.

about ten miles from *Preston*. A *Roman* fort is said to have been on this neb, but now washed away by the fury of the tides*. Vestiges of a *Roman* road are to be seen pointing from *Ribchester* to this place, on *Fulwood Moor*, and also on *Talwood Moor*, through *Freckleton*†, west of *Preston*, which shew the intercourse there had been between the *Portus* and the interior parts of the country.—At present the haven is in a manner lost; the sands at the bar or mouth of the river are perpetually shifting by the high tides; and the navigation is become so hazardous, that only small vessels venture up with coals, groceries, and other articles, which they discharge very near to *Preston*.

Opposite to *Ribchester* stand several ancient seats, such as *Osbaldiston-hall*, once the residence of the great family of that name, sold by the last owner about forty years ago; the remainder of the estate he bequeathed to a distant relation, a friend, and a servant. A younger branch of the family still flourishes at *Hunmanby* near *Scarborough*. A Baronet descended from this house had a fortune near *Oxford*. I remember Sir *Charles*, I believe the last of the title, when I was at the University, a poor profligate old fellow, who, in all weathers, went in his waistcoat only, and, for a shilling, would at any time leap up to his neck in water.

* *Whitaker's Manchest.* 1, 180. † *West*, 2. *Whitaker*, 1. 182.

Hothersal-hall is another, the habitation of the *Hothersals*, extinct about the same time with the *Osbaldistons*, after the families had possessed their seats for centuries. On each side of the river are, besides numbers of other respectable houses as low down as *Preston*, but now deserted, such as the *Baileys* of *Bailey*, *Alstons* of *Alston*, *Radcliffs* of *Dilworth*, *Balderstone* of *Balderstone*, *Southworth* of *Samlesbury*, *Hoghton* of *Grimsargh*, *Bindloss* of *Brockholes*, and several others. It is remarkable that they all stand on the edge of the bank, embosomed once by thick woods of oak, which flourished greatly on the steep slope. This situation is another proof of a former estuary, being placed so as to be beyond the reach of the tide, and yet near enough to gain the benefit of it. The traveller who pursues the meanders of the river by *Cuerdale*, and from thence to *Preston*, cannot fail of being charmed with the beauty of the ride.

I returned with Mr. *Aspinal* to *Standen*, repassed *Clithero*, and, after a ride of five miles northward, crossed a nameless brook at *Smithy-bridge*, and again entered the west riding of *Yorkshire*.

At a small distance from hence, near the road, stand the precincts of the Abbey of *Salley*, the barn, and some ivy-

grown fragments. This house was of the *Cistertian* order, and was called *De monte Sancti Andreæ*, founded in 1147, in the reign of *Henry I.* by *William de Perci**, son of *Richard*, and the same who distinguished himself so greatly in the battle of *Northallerton*, called the Battle of the Standard†. His motives were the usual ones of the time—his soul's health, and that of all his relations and friends. His endowment was small, and the situation, as his daughter *Matilda* countess of *Warwick* alleged, (at the instance of the monks,) so damp and rainy that the corn would not ripen; therefore, to remove from her father the reproach of the misery and poverty of the place, (which at present is the most fertile and beautiful tract in all the country,) she enabled the monks to keep hospitality, and exert deeds of charity, by bestowing on them the church of *Tadcaster*, the chapel of *Haslewood*, and a pension out of the church of *Neuthon*‡. This was confirmed by her sister *Agnes*, who added, of her own gift§, pasture in her estate of *Litton* for a hundred and forty sheep. She afterwards gave two bovates of land in the same place, and increased the pasturage to sufficient for six hundred. *Matilda*, for her merits, was considered as second founder, for the abbey was about to perish when she became its patroness.

* *Dugdale* Mon. 1. 841, &c.

† *Dugdale* Baron. 1. 270.

‡ *Dugdale* Mon. 1. 842.

§ *Dugdale* Mon. 843.

troness. Her grandson, another *William de Perci*, was a considerable benefactor, for he bestowed on it the manor and forest of *Gisborn*, on payment of twenty marks annually, in order to add six monks presbyters, who were to pray for his soul and that of his wife *Ellen*, reserving the freeholders and their services, and the right of hunting, to himself and heirs*. These twenty marks he afterwards bestowed on the hospital of *Sandon* in *Surrey*†, to maintain six chaplains for the same pious end. Other benefactors were, *Robert Dapifer*, or sewer to the Founder; *Robert de Laci*, and *John de Laci* constable of *Chester*; *Malgerus Vavosar*, *Richard de Oterington*, and *Henry de Puteaco*, son of *Matilda de Perci*. The *Boltons* of *Bolton* were also great benefactors: firstly, the abbots obtained a grant of a *wear* upon their estates; secondly, a moiety of the hay of *Bolton*; and thirdly, in *Edward II.*'s time, a fourth of the manor‡.

By the barbarous inroads of the *Scots* in the reign of *Edward II.* the abbey was burnt, and the monks reduced to utter ruin. Their patron, *Henry de Perci*, taking pity, bestowed on them the living of *Gargrave*, which was confirmed to them by the *Pope* on a most humble petition of *Edward*,

* *Dugdale* Baron. 1. 272. † See Monast. 11, 442, and Baron. 1, 271.
‡ Mr. *Aspinal*.

Edward, Dei gratia, Rex Angliæ, devotus filius suus, cum devotione pedum oscula beatorum *.

William Trafford, the last abbot, was executed at *Lancaster* in 1538, for denying the King's supremacy. The revenues of the house were, according to *Dugdale*, 147l. 3s. 10d.; to *Speed*, 221l. 15s. 8d. I do not find the family to which it was granted—perhaps the *Greville*, which had long been owner of it: the present is Mr. *Wedel* of *Newby*, who purchased it about twenty years ago from *Fulke Greville*, esq.

I crossed the *Ribble* at *Sawley-bridge*, and, after a short ride, visited *Bolton-hall*. This is one of the few ancient houses which existed at least prior to the reign of *Henry VI.* belonging to some of the common gentry. It is a very plain building; the hall is ascended to by several steps; it is very dark, has a timbered roof, and a narrow gallery, whose floor and staircase is formed of massy oak. The situation is on one of the *collines* of the country, finely backed with wood, but little less gloomy than when it gave protection to the vagrant *Henry*, who by turns took shelter in the different houses of this neighbourhood. He left here behind him, as memorials, a pair of boots of brown tanned

* *Dugdale* Monast. 1. 847.

tanned leather lined with fur, the soles of a most uncommon narrow form, the legs furnished with buttons in the spatterdash fashion, the tops great and high.

Here are also a pair of his gloves, which shew him to have had a very small hand: these are likewise furred, but with no finer materials than the hair of the common deer. I was also shewn the spoon that *Henry* used to eat with; and a well, in which he is said to have bathed, which was for a long time as much venerated by the country-people as that of our *St. Winifred*; for the poor Prince, from the innocency of his life, and his great sufferings, wanted nothing but canonization to make him as respectable a saint as most in the Popish calendar.

This place is at present owned by *Christopher Dawson*, esq. in right of his mother and aunt *Pudsey*, heiresses of the estate. The *Pudseys* had been many centuries in possession: they came originally from *Barford* upon the *Tees*, and are said to have sprung from a natural son of *Hugh Pudsey* bishop of *Durham*, who died in 1194. In the reign of *Edward II.* one of his descendants married one of the coheiresses of *John de Bolton*; and from that time the family have chiefly resided here, *Barford* having been long since alienated. The other daughter bestowed her share of the

Bolton

Bolton estate on *Salley-abbey**. *Bolton-church* is about half a mile north of the hall, is dedicated to *St. Peter*, and a rectory in the gift of Mr. *Dawson*. It has in it several memorials of the *Pudsey* family—such as an ancient font, said to have been brought from *Forset-church* in *Richmondshire*, in which parish stands *Barford*, their former seat. About the font are the arms of *Percy*, *Clifford*, *Tempest* and *Hamerton*.—*Pudsey* and *Laiton* quarterly; *Pudsey* per se; *Banks* per pale; *Pudsey* and *Tunstal*; and this inscription—*Orate pro animabus Dni Radulphi Pudsey* milit. et *Emmæ* uxor. ejus, et Dom. *G. Pudsey*, *fil. ejus*, *quondam rector eccl. istius.*

A very curious altar-tomb, with a slab of black marble on the top ten feet long, five feet nine inches wide, and nine inches thick. On it is most curiously engraven the figure of a *Pudsey* in armour, with his arms, three mullets on his breast; his head resting on two deer; a vast sword hangs on one side of him, a shorter on the other. On one hand are two of his wives, on the other a third—all in mantles down to their heels; long petticoats, vast spreading caps, and with most taper waists. Beneath the parents are three rows of their offspring, to the amount of twenty-five, distinguished by their dresses as warriors, prelates, abbots, gownsmen; besides nine daughters, in the dress of

* *Dodderidge* MSS.

the times; and over each is the person's name, and an engraven arch of Gothic foliage.

It is probable that the tomb here described was designed for *Henry Pudsey* of *Bolton*, esq. (who had a numerous issue,) as appears by the following inscription, formerly therein:— "Hic jacet *Henricus Pudsey* arm. Dns de *Bolton*, qui "construxerat hanc cantariam M°CCCCC°IX°: Et *Mar*- "*gareta*, uxor ejus, quæ obiit A° Dni M°CCCCC°: quor. "animabus propitietur Deus." (MSS. in Bibl. J. C. Brooke de Coll. Arm.)

I continued my journey a few miles further, along a very bad road; crossed the *Ribble* close to *Gisburn Park*, the seat of *Thomas Lister*, esq. member for *Clithero*: the ground is well wooded; but, evening having overtaken me, I had not leisure to visit the place. The estate was (as Mr. *Aspinal* informed me) devised by Sir *John Ashton*, the last Baronet of the *Lever* and *Whalley* branch, to *Thomas Lister*, of *Arnold Biggens*, great-grandfather to the present owner, out of mere friendship.

The entrance into the park is between two of the prettiest and richest modern Gothic lodges I ever saw, yet appear full of impropriety, placed on the side of a dreadful road,

road, and near the end of the miserable dirty little town of *Gisburn*, where I lay this night. There is nothing remarkable in its church, a vicarage now in the gift of the King; formerly a propriation of the nunnery of *Stainfield* in *Lincolnshire**, having been bestowed by *Walter* archbishop of *York*, with tithes, and some lands in *Swinden* †.

I pursued my tour along the road to *Settle*, through *Paythorne*, *Newsom*, and *Happa*, as far as *Swinden*, the last called a manor and township in *Paghanele*, in Doomsday-book; and *Ghiseburne*, *Pathorpe*, and *Neuhuse*, manors in *Nappar*. These, and others adjoined, such as *Helifield* and *Malham*, were granted by the Conqueror to *William de Perci*.

A little beyond *Swinden* I quitted the road for a more private way through *Helifield*, another village, between which and the next, *Otterburn*, is a large round tumulus. At *Helifield* is an ancient house called *Helifield Peel*, in form of a tower, with walls four or five yards thick. It is the residence of Mr. *Hamerton*, descended from the very ancient and wealthy family of the *Hamertons* of *Hamerton*, whose ancestor, Sir *Stephen Hamerton*, forfeited his estate in the time of *Henry VIII.*—Passed through the small

 town

* *Dugdale's* Mon. 1, 506. † *Tanner*, 275.

town of *Kirkby* in *Malham-dale*, where there is a large and neat church, once in the gift of the Abbey of *West Dereham* in *Norfolk*, now of the Duke of *Devonshire*. The country is hilly, but not mountainous; destitute of trees, and farm-houses and arable land, but abundant in pasturage. The farmers live in society in the villages, and have their barns and cattle-houses in the midst of their grounds, without any adjacent dwellings; they are under one roof: here they lay up their hay, and fodder their cattle, during winter. The hills are excellent for sheep, which sell from seven to twenty pounds a score. The farms are from forty to three hundred pounds a-year. At this time were a hundred dragoon horses, which are sent here annually for the summer grass.

I breakfasted at the hamlet of *Malham*, about a mile and a half farther; took a walk by the side of the *Air* here, a rapid torrent, through a stony valley, to visit the celebrated *Gordale Coves*, a vast chasm open to the sky, embosomed in rock; one side projects, and in a manner wraps round the tremendous concavity, and impends so as to form a vast hollow beneath, sloping inwards from top to bottom. The material is a solid limestone, with only fissures enough to admit the growth of a few large junipers above. Out of the concavity, at a vast height, bursts forth

a copious stream, which must have had a fine effect; but the passage having been destroyed by a great flood, much of its beauty is lost. This and another stream from *Gordale-scar*, a tremendous precipice a little to the west, form the river *Air*, which, passing by *Gargrave* near *Skipton* by *Leeds* and *Ferry-bridge*, empties itself into the *Ouse* below *Armyn-chapel*.

Mr. *Lightfoot* observed several very rare plants about these picturesque scenes. At *Malham Crag*, the *Draba muralis*, *Fl. Angl.* 1, 278; and the *Draba incana*, *Fl. Sc.* 1, 338; both called in *English*, *Whitlow-grasses*, from their supposed virtue in that disorder of the fingers:—the *Actæa spicata*, or *Herb Christopher*, *Fl. Angl.* 1, 228; it is also called *Bane-berry*, a stinking plant, chiefly among the repellents, yet to be used with caution, as the berries are venomous; perhaps it lies under worse repute, as toads delight to shelter under its shade* :—the *Polemonium cæruleum*, or *Greek Valerian*, and a variety with a white flower; the *Saxifraga hypnoides*, or *Moss Saxifrage*, *Fl. Sc.* 1, 224; and the *Satyrium albidum*, or *White Satyrion* :—and on the stones of the rivulet, which issues from the crag, the *Lichenoides gelatinosum foliis angustioribus uniformibus* of *Dillenius* †.

At

* *Fl. Suec.* p. 181. † Hist. Musc. 142, tab. ix, fig. 28.

At *Gordale Cove* are found also the *Greek Valerian*, and the *Thalictrum minus*, or small *Bastard Rhubarb*, or *Meadow Rue*, whose leaves, mixed with other pot-herbs, says old *Gerard*, do somewhat move the belly.

I returned to *Malham*, ascended a steep hill, and crossed a range of mountains over a bad and unfrequented road, with a most dreary prospect around, of vast extent of stony mountain, mixed with scanty pasturage. *Gordale-scar* appeared to great advantage beneath, the sun shining full on it, and shewing its precipitous surface as smooth and resplendent as glass.

I saw *Malham-turn* in a bottom amidst the hills, a small lake about two miles round, famous for trout and perch. The waters which flow from this lake immediately sink under ground, and form a subterraneous river about half a mile in length, and appear again, in open day, bursting out from the precipice of *Gordale-scar*.

The stones on the hills I was travelling over were abundantly scattered about, and of singular structure, flatted at top, and laminated beneath, evidently the work of water, and the nodular subsidences at the great event of the Deluge.

Cloud

*Cloud Berries** are found plentifully on the moors between *Malham* and *Settle*. They take their name from their lofty situation. I have seen the berries in the Highlands of *Scotland* served as a desert. The *Swedes* and *Norwegians* preserve great quantities in autumn to make tarts and other confections, and esteem them as excellent antiscorbutics. The *Laplanders* bruise and eat them in the milk of rein deer, and preserve them quite fresh till spring by burying them in the snow.

I descended an exceedingly tedious and steep road, having on the right a range of rocky hills with broken precipitous fronts. At the foot of a monstrous lime-stone rock, called *Castleberg*, that threatens destruction, lies *Settle*, a small town in a little vale, exactly resembling a shabby *French* town with a *place* in the middle. Numbers of coiners and filers lived about the place, at this time entirely out of work, by reason of the recent salutary law respecting the weight of gold.

I dined here at the neatest and most comfortable little inn I ever was at, rendered more agreeable by the civility and attention of the landlady. This is a market town, and has a small trade in knit-worsted stockings, which are made here

* Rubus Chamæmorus, *Fl. Scot.* 1, 266. *Hudson*, 1, 221.

here from two to five shillings a pair. The great hill of *Penygent* is seen from hence, and is about six miles distant.

Settle is destitute of a church; its parish is that of *Giggleswick*, higher up the vale, which I passed after crossing the *Ribble*, which hurries from its source a few miles higher, on the back of *Wharnside-hill*, between *Blea-moor* and *Snays-fell*.

This parish was one of the most ancient manors belonging to the *Percies*. I believe it to have been included among the eighty-six in this county granted by the Conqueror to *William de Perci*, one of his *Norman* followers*; but the first time I find mention of the manor of *Settle*, as their property, is in 1230, the fifteenth of *Henry III.* †

A little beyond the village, the road is continued on the right side of the vale, beneath a long and lofty scar of the same name. It runs for a mile in length; the height decreases with the ascent of the road, but preserves a level on its top the whole way. This scar is of white limestone, finely overgrown with ivy, has a mineral appearance, and bits of lead ore, found in forming the turnpike-road, give earnest of important discovery.

The

* *Dugdale*'s Baron. 1, 269. † The same, p. 271.

The famous flowing spring lies on the road side beneath this scar. It is a well of small size, which ebbs and flows once in a quarter of an hour, and sometimes with that force as to rise a foot high. I watched it for some time, but it happened to be quiescent; my patience was exhausted, and I pursued my journey. EBBING WELL.

The *Potentilla verna*, or *Vernal Cinquefoil*, *Fl. Sc.* 1, 270, is found near this well; and those who delight in mosses, may discover, on the adjacent rocks, the *Lichen crinitus* and *polyrhizos*, *Fl. Sc.* 11, 860 and 864.

From this spot I had a fine view of *Pendle-hill*, which appeared quite insulated.

On gaining the summit of the road, the *Apennines* of *England* appeared full in view; the tops often rise into little mounts, and the sides very rocky. On the left is a flat bounded by heathy hills, and intermixed with dreary moors.

I passed through the village of *Clapham*. The cure is a vicarage in the diocese of *Chester*, as most of this country are. From hence I had a full sight of *Furness-fells*, which form a magnificent mass in the distant view.

I descended to *Ingleton*, a small town and chapelry in the parish of *Bentham*, seated at the foot of the great mountain of *Ingleborough*, which looks like *Ossa* upon *Pelion*, and is well described by *Camden*, as stretching with its vast back rising towards the west, with another hill, as if flung upon its extremity. I had not leisure to visit it; but was informed that it was well worth a traveller's attention, on account of the immense caverns it abounds with, and the various plants very rare in other places. This is reckoned the highest ground in *England* in respect to the sea, and I believe with truth. Its situation is pretty central, and its cumulated acquisition of height very great.—Its name shews its pre-eminence—*Ingleborough*, the borough, *berg* or hill of *England*. Several rivers arise within this chain, which take their courses into different seas: the *Lune* and the *Ribble* flow into the western; the *Wharf*, the *Ure*, and the *Nid*, into the eastern sea.

PLANTS. Among the plants the Botanist will find that pigmy willow the *Salix herbacea*, *Fl. Sc.* 11, 600; and the *S. reticulata*, or *Wrinkled Willow*, 601. The sweet plant the *Rhodiola rosea*, or *Rosewort*, *Fl. Sc.* 11, 619, grows here; useful to the *Greenlanders*, for food; to the natives of the *Feroe Isles*, in the scurvy; the fresh roots, applied in form of a cataplasm, are said to relieve the headach, and to heal malignant

lignant ulcers: a water, fragrant as that of roses, may be distilled from them. Those elegant plants the *saxifraga oppositifolia* and *autumnalis*, *Fl. Sc.* 1, 222, are to be met with here; and the *Actæa spicata*, spoken of before.

My friend met with, here, the *Epilobium angustifolium*, or *Rosebay Willow Herb*, *Fl. Sc.* 1, 196, a flowering plant worthy of our gardens. We have of late discovered that the down of the seeds has been manufactured with cotton, or beaver's hair, into stockings, filleting, bindings, &c. The down is obtained by drying the seed-vessels in an oven, then thrashing and riddling the seeds from the down, which is carded with the cotton or fur*. The beastly *Kamtschadales* brew a sort of ale from the pith, and have invented an intoxicating liquor from the infusion of the leaves; they also eat the young shoots which trail beneath the ground.

To these plants I must add the *Ophrys cordata*, or *Heart-shaped Tway-blade*, *Fl. Sc.* 1, 524; the *Sedum villosum*, or *Marsh Stonecrop*, *Fl. Sc.* 1, 237; and the *Lichen aphtosus*, or *Green-ground Liverwort*, *Fl. Sc.* 11,848. It takes its trivial name from the use made of it by the people of *Uplaed* in *Sweden*, who, in cases of the aptha or thrush in children, give them an infusion of this plant in milk. A decoction

* *Haller*, 1, 427.

coction of it in water is besides used in *Sweden*, which operates as a purge and vomit, and is efficacious in worm complaints.

The *Lycopodium alpinum*, and *Selago*, *Fl. Sc.* 11, 687, 690, are common amidst these hills: the last is a most valuable plant in the northern regions. The *Swedes* make of it coarse mats: the *Russians* use the powder of the capsules to heal galls in children, chopped skins, or other sores: the *Poles*, with a decoction of it, foment the heads of those afflicted with the filthy disorder of their country, the *Plica polonica*, and, as is said, effect the cure.

It is observed that the capsules emit a light yellow powder, which flashes with a small explosion at the flame of a candle. Even this has been turned to use, and serves to make artificial lightening at theatrical entertainments.

About the town of *Ingleton* are also a few scarce plants: such as the *Serapias latifolia*, and *S. longifolia*, *Fl. Sc.* 1, 526, 528: the *White Hellebore*, and the *Neesewort* of *Gerard*, 442; and, to conclude the list, that rare and singular flower the *Cypripedium calceolus*, *Fl. Angl.* 11, 392, or *Calceolus Dnæ Mariæ*, or our *Lady's Slipper* of old *Gerard*, 443, so named from its form, is sparingly met with in a wood

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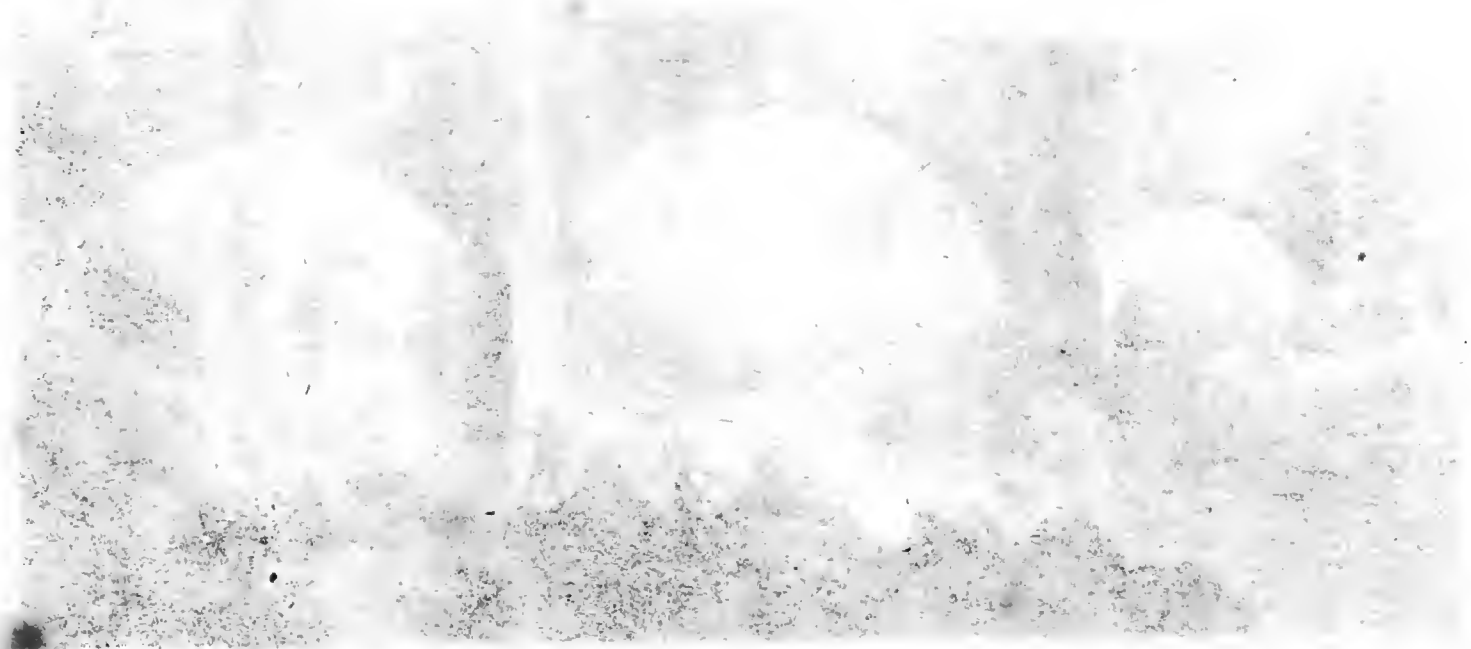

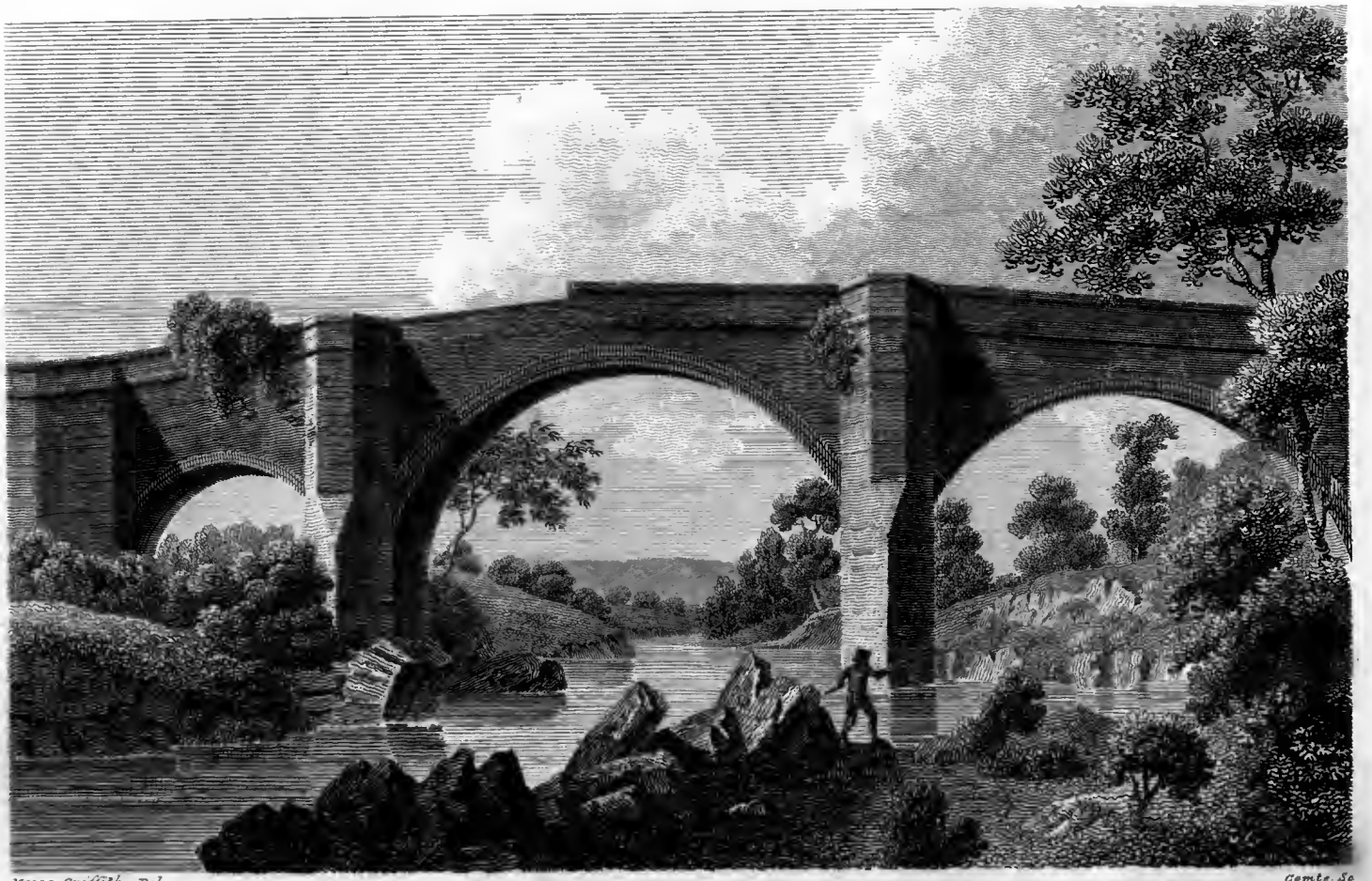

Moses Griffith Del — Comte. Sc

KIRKBY LONSDALE BRIDGE

Pub. June 1 1801 by Edw Harding 98 Pall Mall

wood adjoining to this place, and again near *Clapham*.—The oddity of the plant has increased the passion of Botanists for the possession, which has rendered it still more difficult to be met with*.

I slept at *Ingleton*.

Next day I went down by *Thornton-church*, crossed two bridges over two torrents; the roads good, and the country more wooded and pleasant. At the third stone from *Ingleton* near a little village called *Messingil*, I quitted the County of *York*, and entered that of

WESTMORELAND;

and, after a ride of about three miles, reached the *Lune*, a river which rises under *Green Belt Fell*, and, after running for a considerable track almost due west, suddenly turns to the south, and preserves that course till it enters *Lancashire*, a little below this, from whence it tends south-west till it falls into the sea below *Lancaster*. Here I crossed the river over a lofty bridge of three beautiful elliptical arches, founded on the rocky bottom of the channel, the banks of which are steep, and prettily fringed with trees. Below the bridge was formerly a whirlpool, formed by a *giant's*

* Described by *Haller*, 11. p. 157. No. 1300. tab. 43.

giant's pot, or great circular hole in the rock, but at present filled with gravel brought by the floods. Within memory, two young men, excellent swimmers, were drowned here, unable to get out of the vortex.

KIRKBY-LONSDALE. At a small distance from the bridge is *Kirkby-Lonsdale*, a small town, noted chiefly for the elegant view from the church-yard, and from a fine walk continued from it on the verge of a high slope. The prospect is diversified with rich meadows watered by the *Lune*, which makes two bold meanders, with gentlemen's seats, a wooded and cultivated tract creeping high up the hills, and a boundary beyond of various lofty fells, with *Ingleborough* shewing its distant top.

On the side of the walk is an exploratory mount, surrounded by a ditch, judiciously placed, as it commands a distant view up the vale now called *Lonsdale*, which gives the addition to *Kirkby*, to distinguish it from other places of the same name. It is a parish of great extent, and a manor once belonging to the Abbey of *St. Mary* in *York*. At the dissolution it was granted to a family of the *Roman* name of *Carus*, still in being. After several transfers it remains at this time in the Earl, who takes his title from the vale.

CHURCH. The church, which had been given to the same Abbey by

Ivo de Tailebois, was, after the dissolution, granted by Queen *Mary* to *Trinity College, Cambridge*. Part of the structure is very ancient; the door and some of the arches are round; the base of two of the pillars very clumsy; and the shaft of one, like those at *Durham*, adorned with lozenge-shaped sculpture; the east window is Gothic, and has light pillars detached from it.

The mills of the town are remarkable, being built on the side of a steep bank, and worked by the water of a brook conveyed through the town. It sets in motion seven wheels, one above the other; one is for the making of snuff, another serves a fulling-mill. Formerly this town enjoyed a considerable manufacture of knit-stockings, but at present it is greatly declined.

From hence I crossed the country twelve miles, (an uninteresting ride,) to *Kendal*. I have nothing to add to what I have said in my Tour to *Scotland*, 1769, except that I saw in the church certain tombs of the *Strictlands* of *Sizergh-hall*, in this neighbourhood: one is remarkable for the figure of *Walter Strictland*, a fat lad in a loose gown, with a most fulsome epitaph, dated 1656. KENDAL.

A mural monument of Sir *Augustine Nichols*, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, who died here in Court, in discharge

discharge of his office in 1616: and on the wainscot of a pew is a brass plate, with the figure of *Alan Bellingham*, esq. dressed in armour; he died in 1577. This Gentleman was of *Helsington*, near this town, a Bencher of the *Inner Temple*, and Member for the county in the 13th of Queen *Elizabeth*. He was of a very considerable family in this county, and died possessed of large property, part of the divided barony of *Kendal*.

Doctor Shaw. I am surprised that Dr. *Burn* should omit the mention of a native of this town, who would have done honour to any country—*Thomas Shaw*, the celebrated traveller, was born here in 1693: he was son of *Gabriel Shaw*, shearman and dyer, a reputable and profitable business. The merit of his travels in *Barbary*, *Egypt*, and the *Holy Land*, are justly held in the highest estimation, and beyond the danger of being either depreciated or superseded. He became Fellow of *Queen's College*, *Oxford*, and was promoted to the Headship of *Edmund-hall*; and, in 1751, died in high reputation, for knowledge, probity, and pleasantry. His countenance was grotesque, but marked most strongly with jocularity and good-humour, so as to diffuse into the company the full effects of his innocent and instructive mirth. The print prefixed to his works is a faithful representation of this excellent and able character.

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THOMAS SHAW. *D D.*

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BARONY OF KENDAL.

The first who held this great barony was *Ivo de Taile-bois*, brother to *Fulk* earl of *Anjou*. He came in with the Conqueror, and received from him that part of *Lancashire* which joins to this county, and all the great tract afterwards styled the Barony of *Kendal*. He became the first baron. It remained in his family several generations; then was transferred, by the marriage of *Helwise* daughter of *William de Lancastre*, to *Gilbert*, son of *Roger Fitz-Reinfred*, a potent man in the reign of *Richard I.* On the death of *William de Lancastre* the third, who died in the reign of *Henry III.* the barony was divided among his three sisters, *Helwisia*, *Alicia*, and *Serota*: the last dying without issue, it became the property of the survivors.—One share was distinguished by the name of the *Richmond-fee*, the other by that of the *Marquis* and the *Lumley-fee**.

I left *Kendal*, and not far from thence passed by the *Spittle*, once an hospital for lepers, valued at the dissolution at 11l. 4s. 3d. a year. A little beyond I began to ascend the mountains: on the left is the narrow deep valley of *Long Sladale*, celebrated for the quantity of fine blue slates quarried out of its neighbourhood. At a distance soars *Kentmere-fell*: for a long space the road lies in the midst of black and dreary mountains. I rode very near to *Shap*, men-

* *Burn*'s Hist. 1, 30, &c.

mentioned in my former Tour*, and, leaving it to the left, passed along an unpleasant tract, mostly waste, about six miles further, to *Orton*, or *Overton*; principally induced from the wish to see the Reverend Doctor *Burn*, author of the Justice of Peace, and joint publisher with *Joseph Nicolson*, esq. of the History and Antiquities of *Cumberland* and *Westmoreland*. To these Gentlemen this Journal is much indebted: to the former, every country gentleman, who assumes the useful character of the magistrate, owes the greatest obligation for the clearest and safest guide in his intricate and laborious office.

Rev. Doctor Burn.

I had the satisfaction of dining with the worthy author, and may add, that to other public services he encourages the inclosures of the open lands, which will give to future times cheerful and plenteous harvests, in places where poverty and negligence seem now to reign.

I continued my journey across some commons towards *Kirkby Stephen*, about eleven miles distant. Not far from *Orton*, I passed by the *Lune*, near the spot where it begins its southern direction; kept to the east along a turnpike-road in a narrow vale watered by the *Lune*, here a small stream, which I lost again to the south, where it takes its rise

* Tour in Scotland, 1769, p. 277.

Moses Griffith. Del. S.Sparrow. Sc

OVERTON CHURCH

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rise at no great distance in *Greenbelt-fell*; crossed the north end of *Ravenston-dale*, a parish which had the honour of giving birth to the late pious, benevolent, learned and humane Divine the Reverend Dr. *George Fothergil*, under whom I had the happiness of four years tuition at *Queen's College*, *Oxford*. He was of a respectable family in this dale, and reckoned among his ancestors Sir *William Fothergil*, standard-bearer to Sir *Thomas Wharton* at the battle of *Solway Moss*.

Rev. Doctor Fothergil.

I reached *Kirkby Stephen*, a small town in a most fertile bottom, prettily wooded, and bounded by verdant hills. It consists of only one street most irregularly built, and enjoys a small manufactory of knit-worsted stockings. The place takes its title from the church, which is dedicated to *St. Stephen*. It belonged to the same *Ivo de Tailebois*, who bestowed it on the Abbey of *York*. Notwithstanding the patron saint was *St. Stephen*, the old great bell was dedicated to *St. Hugh—S. Hugo*, *ora pro nobis!* On the new great bell is this memorial:

Kirkby Stephen.

Church.

"Cum sono busta mori, cum pulpita vivere disce."

On the little bell the founder wishes to immortalize himself by these lines:—

"Be it known to all men that me se,
"*Thomas Stafford* of *Penrith* made me."

Tombs. In the church are numbers of monuments: among them is one of a Knight in complete armour, neck alone bare, short hair, gauntlets on his hands; he lies on a fine altar-tomb, with six niches on each side elegantly carved, but at present robbed of the images. This is called the tomb of *Sir Andrew de Harcla* earl of *Carlisle*, and once owner of the neighbouring castle of the same name; but it is not probable that such posthumous honours would have been permitted to have been paid to a person who suffered to the utmost rigour the punishment of treason. By the arms it appears to belong to a *Musgrave*, and possibly to Sir *Thomas de Musgrave*, purchaser of the lands of the forfeited *Harcla*, and who died in or about the fiftieth year of *Edward III.*

A plain altar-tomb of black marble is seen beneath an arch, on which is this inscription:—"Hic jacet *Ricardus* "*Musgrave*, miles, juxta *Elizabetham* uxorem ejus, et *Tho*- "*mam* filium et hæredem eorum, qui obiit IX° die Novem- "bris anno Domini MCCCCLXIIII. cujus animæ propiti- "etur Deus! Amen." On the arch are the *Musgrave* arms, supported by a monkey and pelican. The Lady was daughter of Sir *Thomas Betham* of *Betham*, in this county, a family of great antiquity, extinct in the reign of *Henry VI.**

On

* *Burn*, 1, 224.

BINDING SECT.

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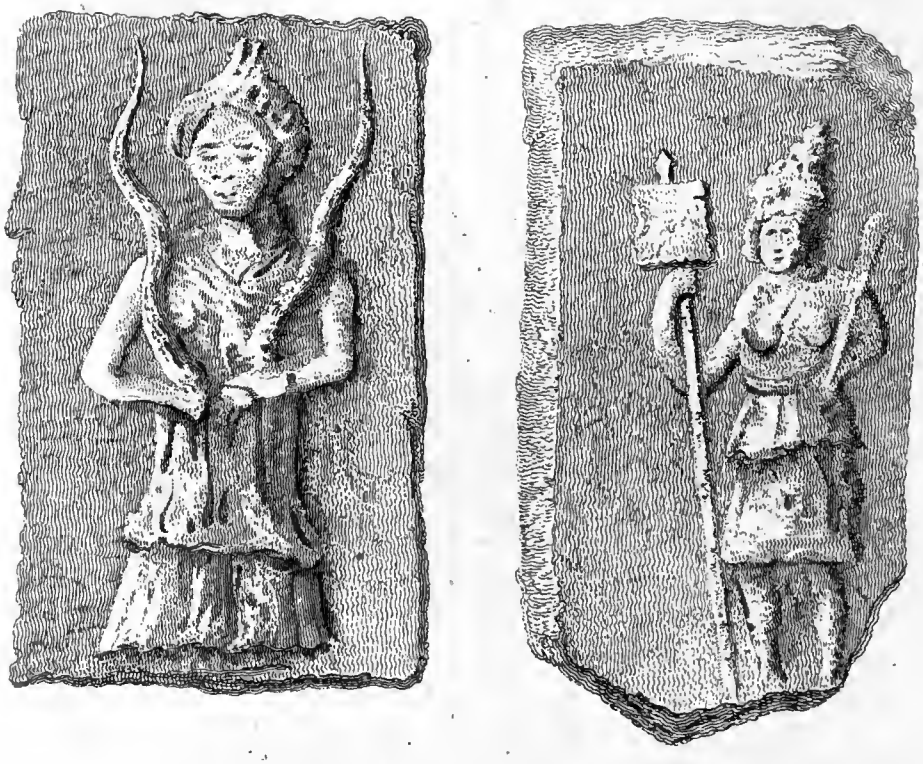
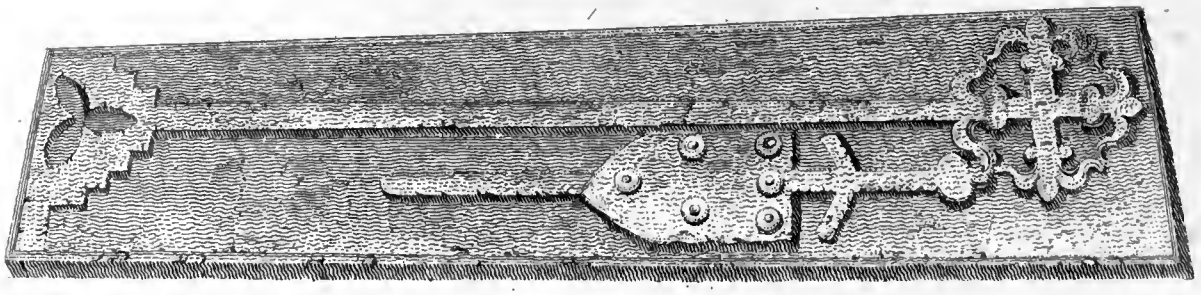


ANCIENT SCULPTURES at RIBCHESTER



ANCIENT TOMB STONE in KIRKBY STEPHEN CHURCH

[illegible] 1801 by Edw Harding [illegible] Pall Mall

On the floor is a stone, with a cross engraven on it, a shield with six annulets, the *Musgrave* arms, and a sword beneath it. This seems to have belonged to some religious warrior of the name, unless it commemorated a *Lowther*, who bore the same arms; one of the name possessed the first grant of *Harcla*, after the death of the unfortunate owner.

In a part of the church called *Wharton-isle*, belonging to *Wharton-hall*, is an altar-tomb, with the effigies of *Thomas* lord *Wharton* on the top in armour, with short hair and a long beard. On one side of him is his first wife *Eleanor* daughter of *Bryan Stapleton* esq. of *Wighill*, *Yorkshire*; on the other his second wife *Anne* daughter of *George* earl of *Shrewsbury*: the sleeves of one of the Ladies are of a most enormous length. This nobleman was Governor of *Carlisle* in the thirty-third of *Henry VIII.* and was greatly instrumental in the infamous defeat, or rather flight, of the *Scots* at *Solway Moss*; and in the first of the following reign, he, in concert with the Duke of *Lenox*, invaded *Scotland*, and destroyed *Annan*, the church of which was most obstinately defended*. He died in 1568. The following inscriptions on the tomb give his history:

" *Thomas*

* *Ridpath*'s Border History, 563.

" *Thomas Whartonus* jaceo hic: Hic utraque conjux;
" *Elionora* suum hinc, hinc habet *Anna* locum.
" En tibi terra tuum, carnes ac ossa resume;
" Tu Cælos animas, tu *Deus* alme, tuum."

At the east end of the tomb are these lines:

" Gens *Whartona* genus dat honores dextera victrix
" In *Scotos*. *Stapletona* domus mihi quam dedit uxor
" *Elionora* fecit ter bina prola parentum:
" Binam adimunt teneris, binam juvenilibus annis
" Fata mihi; dat nomen avi mihi bina superstes.
" *Anna* secunda uxor celebri est de gente *Salopum*."

HARCLA-CASTLE.

The castle of *Harcla* stood on an eminence at a small distance from *Kirkby Stephen*. This, and the manor of the same name, as part of the great barony of *Westmoreland*, was granted by King *John* to *Robert de Veteripont*, a most potent baron of *Norman* descent, who died in great power, and highly trusted in the reign of *Henry III.* This barony continued in his male heirs till the death of his grandson *Robert*, who was slain at the battle of *Evesham*, where he took part with the Barons. He left two daughters, *Isabella* and *Ivetta*, oftener styled *Idonea*. The King committed these Ladies, being then very young, to the guardianship of *Roger de Clifford* of *Clifford-castle* in *Herefordshire*, and

Roger

Roger de Leybourne. According to the custom of the times, and the real intent of the trust, as soon as the heiresses were of proper age, they were married to the sons of their guardians—*Idonea* to the son of *Leybourne*, and *Isabella* to *Roger* eldest son of *Clifford.* On a partition of their fortunes, *Harcla-castle*, among other places, fell to the last. This was the *Clifford* slain in the attempt to pass the *Menai* into *Caernarvonshire*, on the invasion of *Wales* by *Edward I.** On the attainder of his grandson *Roger* for adhering to the faction of the Earl of *Lancaster*, this place, with several others in these parts, was granted by *Edward II.* to Sir *Andrew de Harcla*, originally of an obscure family, which took its name from the manor and castle of *Hartley* or *Harcla*, in this parish. The rise and fall of Sir *Andrew* were equally rapid. He was high in favour with *Edward II.* was appointed Lord of the Marches, Sheriff of the county of *Westmoreland*, and Governor of the city of *Carlisle*, an honour he had also enjoyed in the preceding reign. Hearing of the march of the Earl of *Lancaster*, towards the north, to favour an invasion of the *Scots*, he suddenly advanced with what forces he could collect, and, posting himself on the banks of the *Ouse* at *Boroughbridge*, checked the progress of the rebellious Prince, who at first attempted

SIR ANDREW DE HARCLA.

* Tour in *Wales*, Vol. II. 234—5.

attempted to corrupt *Harcla* by bribes, after a repulse he met with in endeavouring to pass a ford at a small distance from the town. Finding *Harcla* firm to his trust, and hearing that *Humphrey de Bohun*, earl of *Hereford*, was slain in a valiant effort to pass over the bridge, then made of wood, he lost all courage, was taken in a chapel in the town, and, seized with a prophetic spirit, predicted to Sir *Andrew* his ignominious end. *Harcla*, on this, was loaded with honours; was created Earl of *Carlisle*, with remainder to the male heirs of his body, the first instance of the kind known; and was besides rewarded with most considerable grants. He did not enjoy his good fortune above a twelvemonth; for, in 1323, envying the favour shewn by his master to the *D'Espensers*, he most ungratefully confederated with the *Scots*, and, entering into a league with *Robert Bruce*, bound himself by writing and by oath to maintain *Robert* and his heirs on the throne of *Scotland*. It is highly suspected that he favoured the inroad of the *Scots* into *Yorkshire*, where *Edward* was very nearly taken at the abbey of *Byland**. *Harcla* was suddenly seized by *Henry Fitzhugh* by order of the King, and very shortly brought to a trial, condemned to suffer the death of a traitor in all its rigour, after being formally degraded, by having his sword taken from his side, and his spurs chopped from his heels, the ancient

His Fall.

* *Leland*'s Collect. 11. 466.

Moses Griffith. Del.

S. Sparrow. Sc.

WHARTON HALL

Pub. June 1. 1801 by Edw Harding 98 Pall Mall

cient penalty of recreant knights; all which, on March the second, was instantly executed at *Carlisle* *.

Scarcely a wreck is left of the castle, which stood on an eminence above the village of *Hartley*. On the attainder of the Earl of *Carlisle*, the manor was granted to *Ralph Nevil* baron of *Raby*, who sold it to *Thomas de Musgrave*, in the posterity of whom it still continues. The castle was enlarged and improved by Sir *Richard Musgrave*, Knight of the Bath, and the first Baronet of the name, who died at *Naples* in 1615. For a long time it was kept in good repair, and with *Eden-hall* alternately inhabited; but was demolished by the late Sir *Christopher Musgrave*, who removed the materials to repair his other seat.

WHARTON-HALL.

One morning I took a ride to *Wharton-hall*, about two miles to the south of *Kirkby*, seated on the *Eden*, and, till the ruin of the family, in a noble park, at present occupied by farmers. This had been from very distant time the residence of the well-known name of the *Whartons*. The antiquity of their stock is far higher than the herald's record. A considerable family flourished here as early as the reign of *Edward I.* Yet the first which is mentioned in the College is *Thomas de Wharton*, in the time of *Henry VI.* who held

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* *Rymer's* Fœd. III. p. 999.

held the manor from *Thomas de Clifford.* The house is almost a ruin, and had been very large. In the kitchen are two vast fire-places, and in the hall one twelve feet wide, melancholy testimonies of the former hospitality of the place. I could not avoid enquiring after the celebrated Duke

" *Wharton,* the scorn and wonder of our days,
" Whose ruling passion was the lust of praise:
" Born with whate'er could win it from the wise,
" Women and fools must like him or he dies:
" Tho' wond'ring Senates hung on all he spoke,
" The Club must hail him master of the joke.
" Shall parts so various aim at nothing new?
" He'll shine a *Tully,* and a *Wilmot* too.
" Then turns repentant, and his God adores,
" With the same spirit that he drinks and whores.
" Enough if all around him but admire,
" And now the Punk applaud, and now the Friar.
" Thus with each gift of nature and of art,
" And wanting nothing but an honest heart,
" Grown all to all, from no one vice exempt,
" And most contemptible to shun contempt:
" His passion still to covet gen'ral praise,
" His life to forfeit it a thousand ways:
" A constant bounty which no friend has made;
" An angel-tongue, which no man can persuade;

" A

E.Harding Sc

PHILIP DUKE of WHARTON

by Edw Harding 98 Pall Mall

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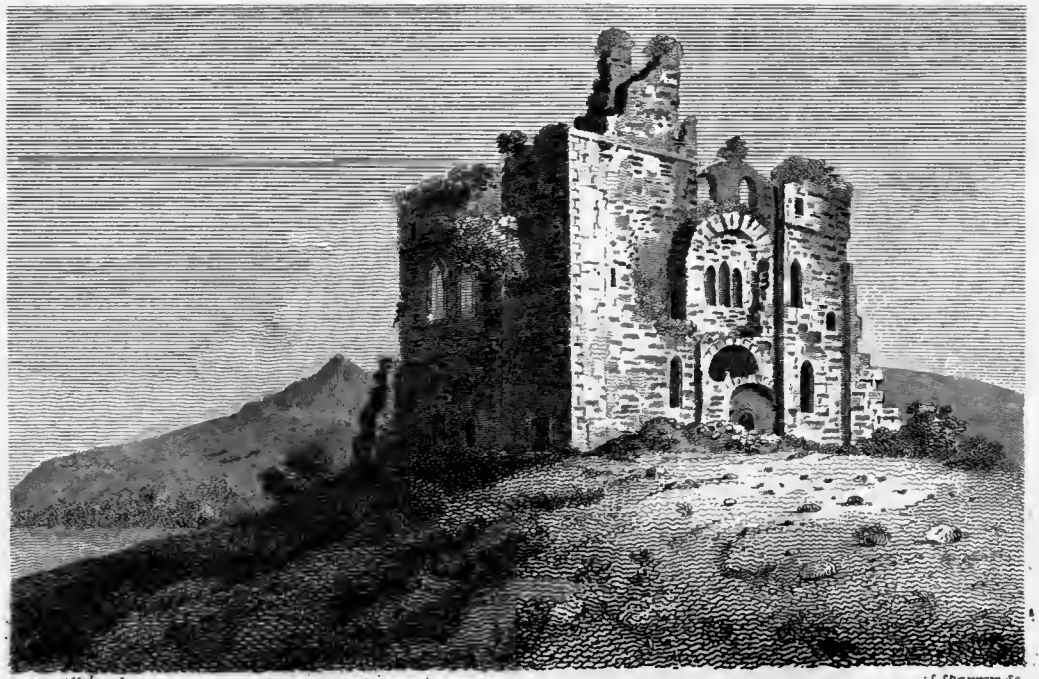

Moses Griffith Del — S Sparrow Sc

PENDRAGON CASTLE

Pub June 1 1801 by Edw Harding 98 Pall Mall

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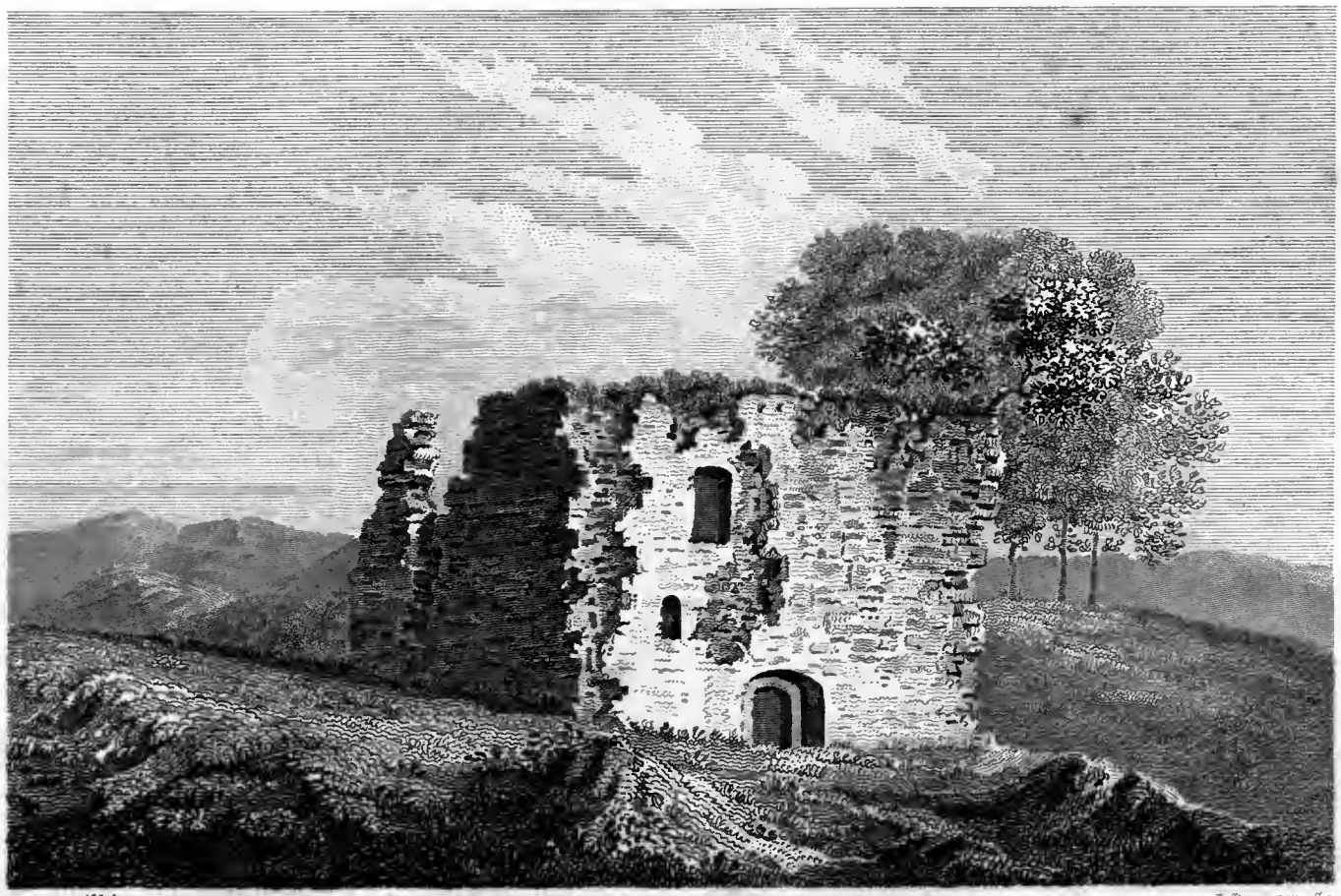

Moses Griffith Del — I. Sparrow. Sc

LAMERSIDE HALL

Pub. June 1 1801 by Edw Harding 98 Pall Mall

" A fool, with more of wit than half mankind,
" Too rash for thought, for action too refin'd:
" A tyrant to the wife his heart approves;
" A rebel to the very King he loves:
" He dies, sad out-cast of each Church and State,
" And harder still flagitious yet not great.
" Ask you why *Wharton* broke thro' every rule?
" 'Twas all for fear the knaves should call him fool."

I discovered that people now living well remembered this *British Clodio*, and bear witness to the justice of the description of the profligate part of his character; of his affecting to hunt upon Sundays, and shewing in all his actions an equal contempt of the Laws of God and Man.

I proceeded along a narrow vale watered by the *Eden*, and passed by a very ancient square tower called *Lamerside-hall*, formerly by the sad name of the *Dolorous Tower*. Something was told me of a Sir *Tarquin* and Sir *Caledos*, so that probably the place had been the subject of dire adventure.

PENDRAGON-CASTLE.

About a mile further I reached *Pendragon-castle*, a small but strong square building, with great marks of age on all its parts. The foundation of this castle is ascribed to the great *British* hero, *Uther Pendragon*, the father of the greater *Arthur*. It is notorious what feats *Pendragon* ac-

complished by art-magic, assisted by his friend the sage *Merlin*. By his aid, he assumed the form of King *Gorlois*, deceived all his guards, and, during his Majesty's absence on an important siege, got access to the fair Queen *Igerna*, and passed a rapturous night with the unwitting charmer in the castle of *Tintagal**. Notwithstanding this, the river *Eden* baffled all his attempts to make it surround his new fortress—a Queen was an easier conquest.

> " Let *Uther Pendragon* do what he can,
> " *Eden* will run where *Eden* ran."

It still preserves its old course, and a deep foss on the more defenceless side supplies the place of the obstinate stream. A well near it commemorates another piece of history relative to our Prince: in this it is said the treacherous *Saxons*, who did not dare to face him in the field, flung poison; he drank of this his favourite spring, and, with a hundred of his courtiers, fell victims to their villainy †. I will not insist on this great antiquity of the castle; it possibly may have been *British*: it is of a square form, of vast thickness, and with rudeness enough for an early period. It certainly is of very long standing, having been, as *Anne Clifford* informs us in her Diary, the beloved seat

* *Jeffrey* of *Monmouth*, lib. viii. c. 19. † Same, c. 24.

seat of *Idonea*, daughter of *Robert de Veteripont*, a lady who died either in the latter end of *Henry III.* or beginning of the reign of *Edward I.* Little of its history is preserved: it was burnt in an inroad of the *Scots* about the year 1341; was restored and sunk again in that of 1541, it having, as the inscription informs us, lain ruinous from that year to 1660, when it was repaired by the celebrated heroine *Anne*, who relates in the same inscription that she came to lie in it herself for a little while in October 1661. We are informed in her Diary, that she took up the design as early as the year 1615, for the purpose of making it a library for a Mr. *Christopher Wolridge*, who probably never lived to the time in which she was able to bring it into execution. The inscription at the conclusion refers to this most apt text: "And they that shall be of thee shall build "the old waste places: thou shalt raise up the foundations "of many generations, and thou shalt be called the repairer "of the breach, the restorer of paths to dwell in." *Isaiah*, ch. lviii. verse 12.—No person ever merited the application so strongly. She restored six of the castles of her ancestors, *Brough*, *Brougham*, *Appleby*, *Barden Tower*, *Skipton*, and that in question. To give an easy access to the castle, she built the neighbouring bridge over the *Eden*, and at a small distance beneath the castle she built stables and other offices, but their place is only marked by the ruins.

She

She restored seven churches or chapels; founded one hospital, and repaired another; lived in great hospitality by turns in each of her castles, on the beautiful motive of finding occasion to lay out the produce of her vast estates among her tenants, or the indigent most deserving of her charity*.

WILD-BOAR-FELL.

The view from the castle southward is along a valley terminating with *Wild-boar-fell*, which impends with a great cape-like head over the country, soaring to a great height, and at its base is the fountain of the river *Eden*.

STENCRAKE-BRIDGE.

I returned to *Kirkby* over *Stencrake-bridge*, a single arch, of a great height, flung over the *Eden* from rock to rock: above the river it forms a lofty cataract, and rushes over a most rugged channel, shagged with trees—a most picturesque scene! Below the bridge is a bason of water fourteen feet deep. In the low state in which I saw it, the waters pass through so narrow a gap in the stone that I spanned the top with my hand, but just beneath it has worn the channel to a great width. Above the bridge the rock is hollowed into multitudes of circular holes, from one foot to six in diameter, and from the depth of six inches to that of two yards, according to the space in which they have been formed. The channel is quite honey-combed with

* See more in Tour in *Scotland*, 1772, Vol. II. p. 359.

with these *giant's-pots*, as they are called in *Sweden*.—They certainly are not Druidical, as some have conjectured, but owe their formation to the vortiginous fury of floods, which whirls about the pebbles or gravel with such force as to bore, I may say, these singular cavities.

Out of the eleven townships in this parish, only two are freehold; the rest are what are called in this county customary tenants, holding their lands from the lord by a small but fixed acknowledgment, and a fine on the death of the possessor. None of these can vote for members of Parliament; none can sell them without consent of their lord; none can leave them from their son by will; and, in case of want of a son, the eldest daughter is heiress. The possessor cannot dispose of any part by will, but must provide for his younger children by a deed. These tenures, which pervade I believe through the county, arose from grants made in ages when land was of little value, and bestowed by lords on their villains, as a relaxation of the severity of vassalage.

BROUGH.

I then left *Kirkby-Stephen*, and continued my journey three or four miles northward to *Brough* or *Church Brough*, a village noted for its ancient castle, probably built on the site of the *Roman* station *Verteræ*, where was placed a band of

*Directores**, a sort of soldiery supposed to have been employed as guides. The castle which they occupied gave the name which it retains at present, a little corrupted, the *Roman* appellation to their castlelets being *Burgus* †; and numbers of places abroad, as well as in *Britain*, retain the name, either simply or in addition, for the same reason, such as *Wurtzburg*, *Ausburg*, and others; and the *Roman* mount at *Leyden* still preserves the name of the *Burgh*.—I cannot trace the founder of the present castle: from the square form of the towers, it was certainly of *Norman* origin,—probably very early, for in 1174 it was garrisoned by the *English*, and taken by *William* king of *Scotland* in an inroad made by him in the absence of our great monarch *Henry*, but which soon after lost him his liberty, being defeated and taken by some gallant leaders on his retreat from the siege of *Alnwick*. It had been a considerable place: some square towers remain; the Keep, called *Cæsar's Tower*, is the most considerable. At one side of the castle are the ruins of a rounder, an addition it must have received long after its foundation. It had been protected by vast fosses; those on one side are double, and have between them a high space, possibly the very site of the *Roman Burgus*. This castle was the property of *Robert de Veteripont*, and passed through

* See the *Notitia* in *Horsley*.

† *Vegetius*, lib. iv. c. 10. and the comments on it.

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BROUGH CHURCH

Pub June 1 1801 by Edw Harding 98 Pall Mall

through his descendants to the great family of the *Cliffords*. *Henry* lord *Clifford*, surnamed the *Shepherd*, kept here a magnificent Christmas; soon after which, in 1521, it was accidentally burnt down, and continued in ruins till it was restored by his celebrated descendant *Anne Clifford*, as the inscription over the gate, (similar to that at *Pendragon,)* before it was taken down, recorded.

CHURCH.

The church stands below the castle. It is in the gift of *Queen's College, Oxford.* The famous *Robert de Eglesfield*, Confessor to *Philippa* the royal consort of *Edward III.* and founder of that College, procured the grant of it from the King: he himself had been Rector of the living. He was prosecuted by the Bishop for non-residence; but pleading the necessity of attending the care of the royal conscience, easily obtained dispensation: ever since which time, it is said, the King's chaplains plead the same excuse; which is admitted by our courteous Bishops, who well know the weight of the charge.

HELBEC-HALL.

On leaving *Brough*, I saw, on the right, *Helbec-hall*, seated in a wood. This, and the manor of the same name, had been the property of the *Helbecs* as early as the reign of *Henry II.* In that of *Edward II.* it passed into the family of the *Blenkensops*, by a marriage with *Isabella*, daughter

and heiress to *Thomas de Hellebec*, knight of the shire for the county, and last male heir of the name. The *Blenkensops* flourished here till the time of *Charles I.* when one of the name of *Thomas* alienated the estates of the family.

WARCOP-HALL. On the left is *Warcop-hall*, once the property of a most ancient and considerable family, but transferred by sale, in the time of Queen *Elizabeth*, to the *Braithwaites*: it of late years passed into other names.

I traversed *Sandford-heath*, over which runs the *Roman* road, which is continued through the county from *Brougham* by *Verteræ*, thence by *Stanmore*, and *Maiden-castle*, a small *Roman* fort, and again by *Rerecross*, where there is another small fort, near which it enters *Yorkshire*, pointing in a line to the station near *Greata-bridge*. Small encampments are still to be seen on the heath, and some *tumuli* of a considerable size. The country to the right is bounded by rude rocky fells, and to the left rises prettily into small inclosed hills.

From an eminence I had a fine view of *Appleby-castle*, and the windings of the *Eden* beneath its lofty wooded banks. In descending I passed by the little church of *Bondgate*, so called from its having been in feudal times

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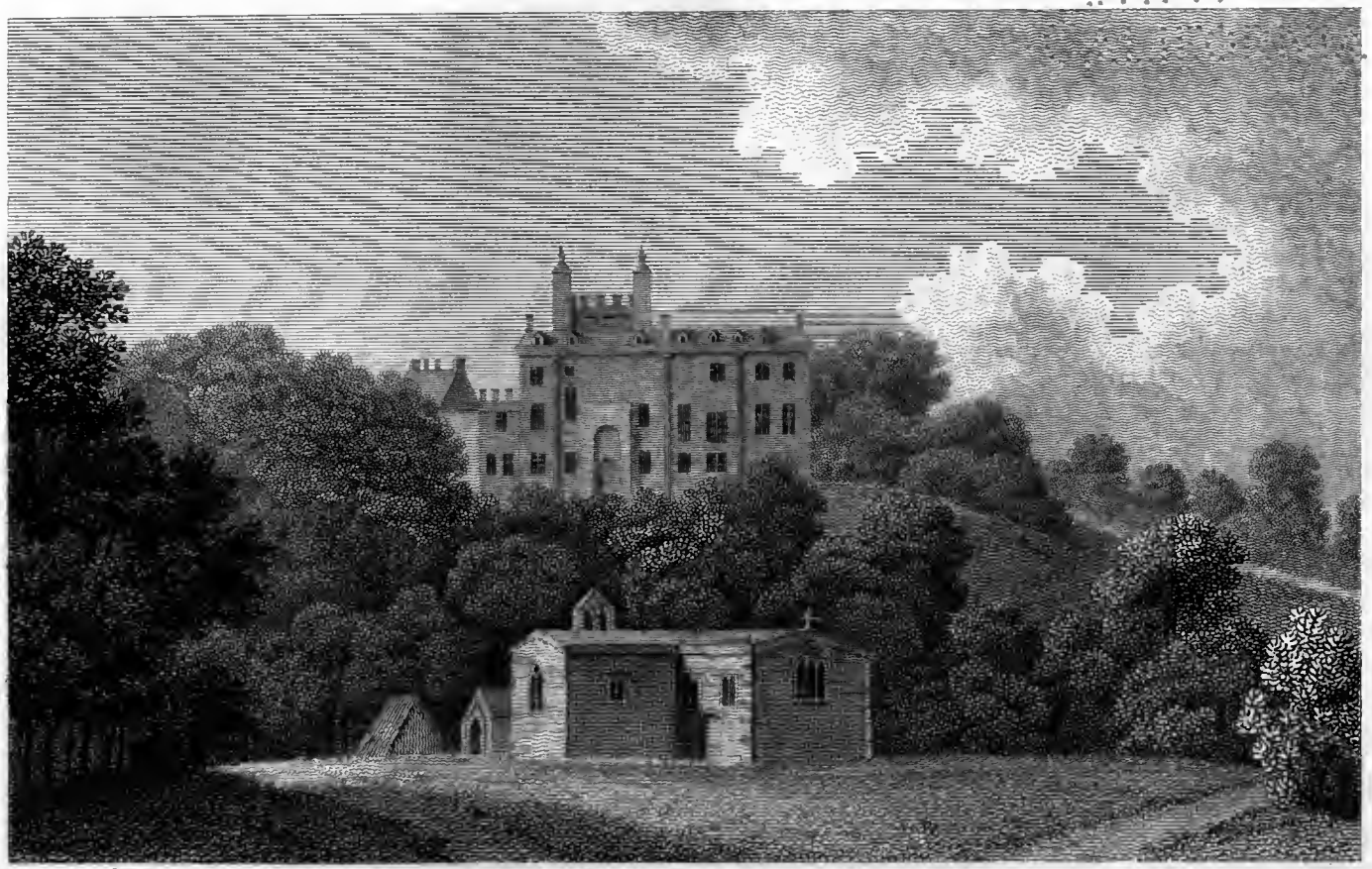

Moses Griffith Del — E Harding Sc

APPLEBY CASTLE

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the seat of the villains or bondsmen attendant on the castle. It is likewise, from its tutelar saint, called *St. Michael's*. This was one of the churches repaired by the piety of *Anne Clifford*. After crossing a bridge guarded by a gateway, since pulled down, I entered the small town of *Appleby*, consisting of a single street irregularly built on the steep slope of a hill: on the summit is the castle. There are no remains of the ancient structure except a square tower called *Cæsar*'s, insulated from all other buildings. The principal edifice, of a square form, was built in 1686, by *Thomas* earl of *Thanet*, out of the ruins of the old castle. In the hall is a copy of the great picture of *George Clifford* earl of *Cumberland*, and his family, taken from that in *Skipton*. I will not repeat what I have so fully described in another place. Here is also preserved the magnificent suit of armour worn by him in the tilt-yard as champion to his royal mistress: it is richly gilt, and ornamented with fleurs de lys; his horse-armour, of equal splendour, lies by it. The history of this hero, and his heroic daughter *Anne Clifford*, is related in that of the picture. I shall only add, that she often sat in person as hereditary Sheriff of the County of *Westmoreland* in this castle, an honour brought into her family by her ancestress *Sybilla*, and which had been conferred on the great-grandfather of that lady, *Robert de Veteripont*, by King

APPLEBY.

John, and continued to her descendant the present Earl of *Thanet*, who, in right of this his great ancestress, owns also *Skipton*, *Pendragon*, *Brough*, and *Brougham-castles*, and I believe *Barden-tower* in *Yorkshire*. The assizes are held in this town, and the Judges entertained at the expence of the Sheriff.

I cannot trace the original founder of the castle; but, from the style of the square tower or keep, conjecture it to have been of the same æra with that of *Brough* and other *Norman* castles of the country. Doctor *Burn* says, that *Thomas* lord *Clifford* built the greatest part as it now stands; but it is evident that part was the work of the last century, and the keep long before the days of that fierce Baron.—The town, and probably the castle, had suffered many misfortunes from the inroads of the *Scots*. There was a castle here in 1174, which was committed by *Henry II.* to the care of *Gospatric* son of *Orme*, who, in 1175, was fined five hundred marks, and several of his officers in lesser sums, for delivering it up to *William the Lion*, in his barbarous invasion of the north. In 1388 the town underwent a stroke which it never recovered, having been totally burnt and wasted by those cruel invaders; so that, on requisition made in the reigns of *Henry VIII.* and of *Philip* and *Mary*, it was

found wholly unable to pay the usual rent of twenty marks to the Crown, which was reduced in future to 26s. 8d.* The spirit of *Anne Clifford* appeared very fully in the beginning of the troubles of the last century; for, in defiance of her disloyal simpleton, she fortified this castle for the King, and gave the government of it to her neighbour, Sir *Philip Musgrave*†. It remained in possession of the Loyalists till October 1648, in which year it was surrendered to Lieutenant-General *Ashton*‡, with five Knights, twenty-five Colonels, nine Lieutenant-Colonels, six Majors, forty-six Captains, seventeen Lieutenants, six Cornets, three Ensigns, five pieces of cannon, one thousand two hundred horse, one thousand stand of arms, and all the baggage; being the army which had blockaded *Cockermouth*, and which had retreated to this town on the approach of *Ashton*.

Appleby had been a place of great extent and importance. At one period it seemed to have been put on a level with the city of *York*, for *Henry I.* bestowed on it equal privileges: *York* had its charter bestowed on it in the morning, and *Appleby* in the afternoon of the same day. *Henry III.* gave another charter, in which all things were like *York* §. In the reign of *Edward I.* it had a Mayor, and two provosts, who

* *Burn*, 1, 309. † *Burn*, 1, 310. ‡ *Whitelock*, 343.
§ *Camden* 11, 990.

who signed the public acts with the mayor, but at present are degraded into two attendants, who follow that magistrate with halberds. The borough sends two Members to Parliament, a privilege first obtained in the time of *Edward I.**

The town had formerly been of vast extent; for Burrals, *i. e.* borough-walls, shew its limits on that side, now a mile from the inhabited remains. *Bondgate*, *Dungate*, and *Scattergate*, mark its former entrances at places at present very distant. That a *Roman* station had been at or near this town, is very certain; and most probably at the *Burrals*, which might preserve that name through pre-eminence of antiquity. The Learned differ whether *Abbalaba* or *Galacum* was the proper appellation: some contest, from similarity of sound, that it must have been the first. Mr. *Horsley*†, by the more certain rule of observing the distances in *Antonine*'s Itinerary, proves it to have been the latter. It stands on the *Roman* road, and some antiquities have been found in its neighbourhood. Numbers of inscriptions are preserved in a wall near the public school, placed there by *Reginald Bainbridge* the schoolmaster, in the time it was visited by *Camden*. There is no certainty of any of them having been found at *Appleby*, and several were copied

* *Willis*'s Notitia Parliam. † 454.

copied on stone from originals now lost, but found in other places; and many are said to have been altered according to his fancy, with a singular conceit. He has given, of his own composition, three inscriptions cut *à l'antique*, which stand with the others.

The first is historical, and settles the time in which the *Romans* had a station here; then gives the time in which it suffered from the ravages of the *Scots*; after that commemorates a scourge of the pestilence, and finally the removal of the market to *Gilshaughline*. The last was occasioned by the plague, of which a hundred and twenty died in the town and parish.

The next inscription is in memory of the founders of the school; and the third is a tribute he pays to his own—

" ABALLABA QVAM C C.
" FLVIT ITVNA. STATIO FVIT
" RO. TEMP. MAVR. AREL.
" HANC VASTAVIT. F. F.
" GVIL. R. SCOT. 1176.
" HIC PESTIS SÆVIT 1598
" OPP. DESERT MERCAT
" AD GILSHAVGLINE.
" DEVM TIME."

" ROBERTO LANG
" TON ET MILONI
" SPENSER QVI
" APPLEBIÆ F: F.
" HANC SC
" H. M. OBM. P.R.B.P."

" R. BAINEBRIG
" HOC ÆD. HIPOD
" IDASCALS D.D.
" IN P P. 1606."

The church is at the lower end of the street, sufficiently signalized by containing the remains of *Anne Clifford* and her excellent mother. The last lies beneath a fine tomb, on which is her recumbent image. She is dressed in a long cloak, which quite covers her to the feet, leaving only her face and her buttoned jacket visible: on her head is a coronet, and round her neck a small ruff. She was the mistreated wife of the celebrated *George Clifford* earl of *Cumberland*, a hero above the tender feelings of relationship or conjugal affection, devoted to deeds of arms, or feats of chivalry in honour of his great but romantic mistress. He paid the debt to Nature several years before his Lady, and with a penitence for his harsh usage of her, which did honour

to

The MONUMENT of MARGARET COUNTESS of CUMBERLAND

Pub. June ... 1811 by Edw. Harding 98 Pall Mall

to both parties. She died at *Brougham-castle* on May 24, 1616. She lived his wife twenty-nine years, and survived him ten years and seven months, as the inscription imports. The monument was erected by the Daughter in the following year, on which are these lines:

" Who faith, love, mercy, noble constancy,
" To God, to virtue, to distress, to right,
" Observ'd, express'd, shew'd, held religiously,
" Hath here this monument. Thou seest in sight
" The cover of her earthly part; but, Passenger,
" Know, Heaven and Fame contain the best of her."

The Earl of *Cumberland* was married to this Lady against his own consent, when very young, by his guardian the Earl of *Bedford*, whose daughter she was: they ever lived very unhappily together; and it appears by her daughter's Diary, that she had a very great spirit, and took little pains to conciliate his affection.

A mural monument records the death of her illustrious daughter, who died in the same castle, after an illness of three or four days, on March 22, 1675, full of years and glory, aged 85. Beneath is an altar-tomb, without any image, or, I think, inscription. These are said to have been erected by herself, many years before her death. For

the keeping these monuments in repair, and for other uses, she purchased lands in *Temple-Sowerby*; and, by deed dated February 2, 1656, appointed trustees for the execution of her intent. On the tomb is the following inscription, extremely inadequate to the greatness of her character:

" Here lies, expecting the second coming of our Lord " and Saviour JESUS CHRIST, the dead body of the Lady " *Anne Clifford*, daughter and sole heir to *George Clifford* " third Earl of *Cumberland*, by his blessed wife *Margaret* " *Russel* Countess of *Cumberland*; which Lady *Anne* was " born in *Skipton-castle*, in *Craven*, the 30th of January, " being Fryday, in the year 1590, as the year begins on " New-year's-day; and by a long continued descent from " her father, and his noble ancestors, she was Baronesse " of *Clifford*, *Westmoreland*, and *Vesey*; High-sheriffesse of " the county of *Westmoreland*, and of the honour of *Skipton-* " *castle* aforesaid. She married, for her first husband, *Richard* " *Sackville* earl of *Dorset*, and for her second husband, " *Philip Herberte* earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*: leav- " ing behind her only two daughters that lived, which she " had by her first husband; the eldest, *Margaret* countesse " of *Thanet*; and the youngest, *Isabel* countesse of *North-* " *ampton*. Which Lady *Anne Clifford* countesse dowager of " *Pembroke*, *Dorset*, and *Montgomery*, deceased at her castle

" at

" at *Brougham*, the 22d day of March, in the year of our " Lord 1675, christianly, willing, and quietly, having " before her death seen a plentiful issue by her two " daughters, of thirteen grand-children: And her body lyes " buried in this vault."

Another more useful monument of her piety remains in the town, in form of an alms-house for twelve poor widows, and a superior called a mother, each of whom has a house and garden. The mother has (according to my information) ten guineas a year, and the others eight; and the minister of *Appleby* for the time being, eight pounds in case he reads prayers to them, every day except Sunday, in a small chapel belonging to the house. For these purposes she bought lands in *Brougham* and *St. Nicholas*, and left them vested in trustees.

At the time of the dissolution, here was a house of *Carmelites* or *White Friars*, said to have been founded by Lord *Vesci*, Lord *Perci*, and *Roger Clifford*, in 1281. After the suppression of the abbies, *Henry* granted it to *Christopher Crackenthorpe* of *Newbiggen* in this county*. A ruin adjoining to the town-wall may possibly be the remains of the friary.

* *Tanner*, 588.

AUGUST 14. I left *Appleby*, repassed the bridge, and went through the village of *Clippergate*, not far from its foot. About two

CRAKEN-THORPE. miles farther, I rode through *Crakenthorpe*, or the *Village of Crows*, in the northern dialect *Crakes*, most likely from there having been here a rookery. The hall has been the residence of the *Machebs*, a family noted for their gallant actions, and for never rising into the degree of knight, nor sinking into that of yeoman. The name was frequently written, in old times, *Mau-chael* and *Machael*—Latinè, *malus catulus*—Anglicè, *sad puppy*. From the last, the antiquarian of the house suspects that *Whelp-castle* (hereafter to be mentioned) took its name from this family, and that *De Whelp-dale* was of kindred not remote; which last is fully confirmed by its bearing three young greyhounds for its arms, as the *Mau-chaels* did, a spurious dog with a forked tail—*ex Græco et Tigride nato*. He also infers, that, from the *Latin* name, (which was doubtlessly the original,) they were derived from the *Catuli* of *Rome*, which gives a descent from the Conqueror of the *Cimbrians*, and all the illustrious race.

The country in this morning's ride was far from fertile. On the right runs a long range of lofty fells, with a

PIKES. row of pyramidal hills rising at their base, called here *Pikes*. Similar hills in different countries bear names not dissimi-

lar: the *French* bestow on them that of *Pic*; the *Italians* and *Spaniards*, that of *Pico*.

About four miles from *Appleby*, on the road side, I saw a large *Roman* camp, with works of defence before each entrance. Its length is about three hundred yards, its breadth about half; and not far from it, a small fort. Near the road side, have been found, urns with ashes in them*, in the middle of a round pit lined with clay about a yard in depth, it not being customary for the *Romans* to inter near the sides of the public ways. Not far from it was a pit of a like form, containing ashes and bones, without any urns; so probably was the burial-place of some common people, as the other was of persons of better rank. A CAMP.

At a small distance to the right is the village of *Kirkby-Thore*. The addition is attributed to the supposition of a temple, dedicated to the *Saxon* THOR, having stood on the spot. This Deity was represented as a regal figure with crown and sceptre, and a Glory of twelve stars around his head. He was the Chief of the heavenly power, the *Jupiter Tanarus* of our *German* ancestors, the Prince of the Air, the Director of Thunder, Lightning and Tempests; the Dispenser of Fair Weather, and consequent Plenty:—to whom KIRKBY-THORE.

* *Burn*, 1, 351.

whom Thursday was dedicated under the name of *Thor's-day*, and more expressively of his qualities under that of *Thunres-deag*, and in the *Netherlands* in more modern times *Dunders-dagh.*

A very curious coin, or perhaps amulet, was discovered in the beginning of this century, which fully shews the form in which this Deity was figured. It has, on one side, his head with the Glory around, and a sceptre in his hand: on the reverse are Runic characters, *Thur gut Laetis*, i. e. The Face of the God *Thor*: it was of silver, and of the size of a silver groat. Such pieces it was customary for the northern nations to strike, with their Gods represented on them in form of a human face; and these they kept by them as tutelar deities, and preservatives from all ills*.

A place of still greater antiquity was till of late years discoverable in its neighbourhood, the *Roman Brovonacæ*,
BURWENS. which retains its sound in *Burwens*, the present name of its site. *Whelp's-castle* was another appellation, which was derived from the first Lord of this manor, *Whelp*, who lived in the reign of King *Stephen*, or that of *Henry II.* It remained in his posterity some centuries: in the time of *Henry VI. John Wharton*, supposed to have been a cadet of *Wharton-*

* See *Camden*, 11, 992. *Thoresby's* Hist. Leeds, 339.

Wharton-hall possessed it; and it lately remained in his descendants, two Ladies, co-heiresses of the place *.

It chiefly stood near the rill *Troutbeck*, near the *Eden*; as appears from the foundations disturbed by the plough. A square inclosure, called *High Burwens*, containing about eight score yards in diameter, says Doctor *Burn* †, was its area; but the extent of the outward works reached beyond the *Roman* way or high street of *Kirkby-Thore*, most of which, as well as the manor-house, was built out of the ancient ruins. In most parts, traces of it may be seen in vaults, conduits, pavements both flagged and tiled, foundations of walls, brick and stone; and coins, urns, altars, and other antiquities are frequently found. An altar is preserved in the walls of the old school-house at *Appleby*, dedicated to *Belatucader*, or *Mars* ‡:

" DEO BELATVCAD
" RO. LIB. VOTV
" M FECET.
" IOLVS."

About a mile further is the village of *Temple-Sowerby*, a manor once the property of the potent order of Knights Templars. Their great wealth and power rendered them insolent

TEMPLE-SOWERBY.

* *Burn*, 1, 375, 379. † 1, 379, 380. ‡ *Horsley*, 298.

insolent and formidable. Under pretence of crimes of the most horrid nature, their persons were seized, their riches confiscated, and their order totally suppressed in 1312.—After an interval of eleven years, this manor was bestowed on the Knights Hospitallers, in whom it continued till the dissolution, when *Henry VIII.* granted it, with several others, to *Thomas Dalston* esq. originally of the ancient family of that name in *Cumberland.* It remained in the male line till of late years, when it devolved to *William Norton* esq. in right of his wife *Mary*, sister to Sir *William Dalston* knight, the last male heir of this branch.

Not far from thence I turned a little out of the road, to the left, to see the remains of one of the famous oaks called the *Three Brothers.* Only the ruins of one are to be seen at present—an almost barkless trunk about thirteen yards* in circumference, with only two branches which give any signs of life. It is hollow from bottom to top, and would make an excellent observatory for the star-gazing philosopher. The tract in which it stands is *Whinfel-park*, an ancient appurtenance to the Lords of *Brougham-castle.* It was in old times covered with vast and venerable oaks; but it now appears a barren waste, here and there shaded with birch trees.

If

* According to Dr. *Burn*, for I did not measure it.

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THREE BROTHER TREE

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If the *Hart-horn* oak exists, it escaped my notice. Mr. *Brooke*, Somerset Herald, told me he had seen an ancient tree in the road leading from *Penrith* to *Appleby*, not far from *Lady's Pillar*, said to be *Hart's-horn Tree*, which road is over a part of *Whinfel-park*, that has been inclosed. It took its name from a pair of stag's horns nailed on it, in memory of a famous chace, in the years 1333 or 1334, be- FAMOUS CHACE. tween a greyhound named *Hercules*, and a stag. They are said to have run from this park to *Red Kirk* in *Scotland*, and back again: that the stag had just strength enough to leap over the pales, within which it died. *Hercules*, in attempting to follow, fell down, and died on the outside.—The horns of the stag were nailed on one of the oaks; and, in process of time, being lost in the growth of the tree, another pair were nailed on, and, to record this wonderful chace, the following lines were inscribed:

> "*Hercules* killed Hart a-greese,
> "And Hart a-greese killed *Hercules*.*"

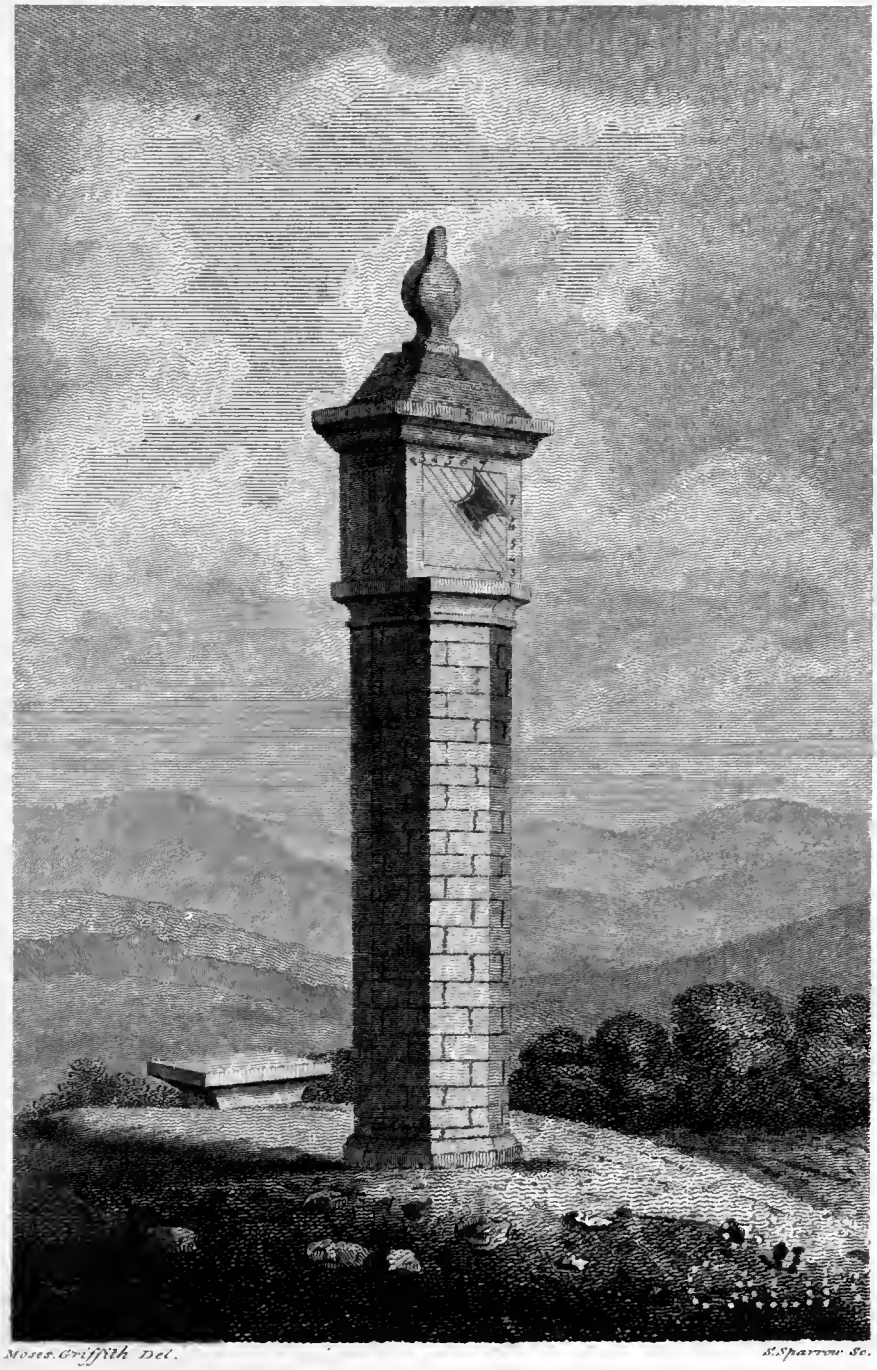
But Dr. *Burn* justly observed, that it is much more probable that the chace was to *Nine Kirk*, or the Church of *St. Ninian*, a place on the *Eimot*, within the verge of the forest, than to *Red Kirk* in *Scotland*, a distance so remote as to take away all credit from the relation.

* See *Camden*, 11, 994. *Burn*, 1, 398.

I returned into the great road, and, after a ride of two miles, saw, close to the way, a handsome octagonal pillar, with dials on two of the sides; on another, six annulets, the arms of *Vipount*, who brought the *Brougham* estate into the *Clifford* family, and those of the noble Lady in memory of whom the pillar was erected, viz. *Clifford* impaling *Russel*, surmounted by an Earl's coronet; and on another the following inscription, in memory of her last parting with her mother the Countess Dowager of *Cumberland*, who lies interred in the church of *Appleby*:

" This Pillar was erected, anno 1656,
" By the Right Hon. *Anne* Countesse Dowager of
" *Pembroke*, and sole Heir of the Right
" Honourable *George* Earl of *Cumberland*, &c.
" For a memorial of her last parting in this place
" With her good and pious Mother the Right Honourable
" *Margaret* Countesse Dowager of *Cumberland*,
" The second of April 1616. In memory whereof,
" She also left an annuity of four pounds,
" To be distributed to the Poor within this
" Parish of *Brougham*, every second day of April,
" For ever, upon this stone table.
" Laus Deo!"

The column and stone-table are in good repair, and the annual



Moses Griffith Del. S. Sparrow Sc.

ANNE CLIFFORD'S COLUMN

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annual oblation is still made, according to the will of the charitable donor.

BROUGHAM-CASTLE.

About a mile further stands *Brougham-castle*, seated on the *Eimot*, a vast and lofty pile, square, and with square towers, slightly salient from some of the corners. It had been owned by the *Cliffords*, and passed through their descendants to the present Earl of *Thanet*. On its site, or perhaps near to it, had been the *Roman* station *Brovocum*, or *Broconiacum*. The ancient fortress might have been on an artificial rising near the river, opposite to the Countess's pillar: and I conjecture, that the more modern castle was erected on the site of the old mansion owned by the *Veteriponts*, predecessors to the *Cliffords*; for, after the death of *John de Veteripont*, complaint was made that the Prior of *Carlisle*, guardian to his son, had suffered the walls and house of *Brougham* to go to decay for want of repairing the gutters and the roof, and that certain bercarys, or sheep-folds, had fallen down, for the length of five score feet, for want of support. Whether he began to build this castle, is uncertain: probably he had not leisure to undertake so great a work; for, as soon as he came of age, he engaged with the rebellious Barons against his Sovereign *Henry III.* and was slain, either at the battle of *Lewes*, or that of *Evesham*. It should seem to have been

founded by his son-in-law and successor *Roger de Clifford.* Over an inner door was the following inscription :

" THIS MADE ROGER."

Which by some is construed ambiguously, and to signify that his fortune was made by so great an acquisition. Yet round the castle there was no more than eight score acres of arable land, worth four-pence each; forty of meadow, worth twelve-pence; three cotterels, or cottages, worth twelve-pence each; and a water-mill, worth twenty shillings yearly. The finishing of this noble pile was reserved for *Roger de Clifford*, great-grandson of the first *Roger*. He enjoyed his vast fortunes in peace, was a lover of architecture, built the eastern part of the castle, and caused his own arms, and those of his wife *Maude*, daughter of *Beauchamp* earl of *Warwick*, to be cut in stone: a pool to this day bears the name of the Lady. He died in 1391. An upper room in one of the towers, a curious octagon, is a proof of his taste; as is an arched apartment in another, supported by an elegant octagonal pillar, with eight ribs diverging from its capital along the roof. *Francis* earl of *Cumberland* here entertained *James I.* during three days, in 1617, on his return from his last progress into *Scotland.* From that time it fell into decay, till it was restored by its great

great owner *Anne Clifford.* Here she yielded her last breath, and the ruin of this and several of her other castles quickly followed.

MANOR. The manor was independent of the castle, and had its own lords. It was held by *Odard de Burgham* in the 22d of *Henry II.*; a *Gilbert de Burgham* held it about the beginning of the reign of *Henry III.*; from which time to I believe the present it continued, with slight interruption, either whole or divided, in the same name, or, as it was latterly written, that of *Brougham*; which family is now in entire possession of the manor.

CLIFTON. Soon after I left the castle, I crossed the river *Lowther* near *Brougham-hall*, the seat of the family above mentioned. A little to the south is *Clifton*, out of which twenty-two quarters of oats were, in old times, annually paid to the Castle of *Brougham.* Similar revenues were drawn from other places, which made up for the want of territory round this strong hold.

In the short space between the *Lowther* and the *Eimot* lie the antiquities called *Arthur's Round Table* and *Maybrough-castle.* In the last edition of my first Tour in *Scotland,*

land, I have said as much as I could collect respecting those curious remains.

EIMONT-BRIDGE.

I crossed *Eimont-bridge*. In the reign of *Henry VI.* there was a general contribution towards the building, or, perhaps, rebuilding of this bridge. The piety of the country was made an instrument of so good a work; an indulgence of forty days was bestowed upon every well-disposed person who flung in his mite to forward the design. I then entered the County of

CUMBERLAND.

On the right, finely seated on an eminence above the river, is *Carleton-hall*, the property of the *Carletons*, who flourished here almost from the time of the Conqueror till the beginning of the present century, when *Robert Carleton*, esq. sold the estate. The family is not extinct; Sir *Guy Carleton*, the present Lord *Dorchester*, being of it.

PENRITH.

I soon reached *Penrith*, and can add very little to the account of this place in my *Scotch* Tour. I received, in this visit, every civility and information from Mr. *Harrison* surgeon, who introduced me to Miss *Calwin*, to whose ingenuity

genuity I have before paid the tribute due. She was so obliging as to present me with a beautiful drawing of a singular or perhaps new species of *Water Ouzel*, shot somewhere in this neighbourhood. It was rather superior in size to the common: the head, wings, upper part of the body, and tail, were dusky; the chin and throat white—at the bottom of the last was a bar of dusky; the breast, belly and thighs white, marked with short black strokes pointing downwards, most numerous towards the lower belly and thighs; the vent of a rusty yellow, crossed with bars of black; legs rusty yellow. NEW OUZEL.

To what I may have omitted in my account of this town, let me add, that there had been here a house of *Grey Friars*, founded in the time of *Edward II.* or before, and after the dissolution granted to *Thomas Tyrwhit*, esq.* *Agnes Denton*†, a good widow, in the reign of *Edward III.* left towards the support of these poor monks, her mite of ten shillings.

William III. bestowed the honour of *Penrith* with all its dependencies, with the appurtenances within the forest of *Englewood*, on his great favourite *William Bentinck* duke of *Portland*. His Majesty at the same time made a grant of the

* *Tanner*, 77. † *Burn*, 11, 410.

the lordships of *Denbigh*, *Bromfield*, and *Yala*, in the principality of *Wales*. The *Welsh* grew clamorous, and simply resisted the grant, till the King was obliged to revoke it.—Had it passed, it is not impossible, but, from the chances and changes in human affairs, these royal favours had been brought to market, and every squire in their neighbourhood had a chance of accommodating himself with his conveniency.

I commenced, at this town, an acquaintance with Mr. *William Hutchinson*, the antiquary of *Bernard-castle*; an attorney of very fair character, and author of the View of *Northumberland*, the History of the County of *Durham*, and of the Excursion to the *Lakes*; works very justly esteemed.

I then left *Penrith*, and rode eastward; had, from an eminence, a most charming view of a rich bottom, watered by the river, and ornamented with *Brougham-castle*; crossed part
EDEN-HALL. of *Englewood-forest*, and reached *Eden-hall*, a very plain large house seated on the river *Eden*, amidst beautiful grounds well planted. The *Stapletons* held this estate during five generations. At length, *Joan*, daughter and one of the coheirs of Sir *William Stapleton*, knight, transferred it to *Thomas de Musgrave*, who died in the reign of *Edward IV.* It remains in the possession of his descendant, Sir *Philip Musgrave*,

Musgrave, who makes the place one of his residences. I have before had occasion to speak of that respectable family.

The hall is a handsome well-proportioned room, forty-two feet by twenty-four, and richly stucco'd. In the apartments I observed a Head of Sir *Christopher Musgrave*; the dress, a great wig, cravat, and armour. He was early initiated in war by his heroic father Sir *Philip*, who bore so large a share in the transactions of the North during the Civil Wars of the last century: engaged deeply in Sir *George Booth*'s effort to restore the Royal Family; and after the Restoration, received, during the three *Stuart* reigns, rewards suitable to his loyalty. In that of *Charles II.* he was made Lieut. General of the Ordnance; in that of Queen *Anne*, one of the Tellers of the Exchequer. He died, in an advanced age, in 1704.

A Head of *George Legge* lord *Dartmouth*, a gallant sea-officer, who had distinguished himself in many of the desperate actions in the *Dutch* war. He was entrusted with the fleet which was to oppose the invasion of the Prince of *Orange*, but the winds frustrated his zeal to serve his fated Sovereign. He disapproved of his measures, yet, through excess of friendship, adhered to him at all hazards. On

the Revolution, he was deprived of all his great offices: he continued his attachment to his late master, and offered to take the command of the *French* fleet, which was to assist in the new Revolution set on foot by *Churchill* and other unprincipled promoters of the merited deposal of the late King. On the discovery of the conspiracy, *Dartmouth* was committed to the Tower, where, after three months imprisonment, he died, at the age of forty-four, on October 25, 1691. *William*, with true heroism, directed that the same respect should be paid to the remains of his generous enemy, as if he died in possession of every honour he enjoyed in the reign of the exiled Prince.

A Head of Sir *Richard Hutton*, on wood. This excellent man was father-in-law to Sir *Philip Musgrave*, and one of the Judges of the Common Pleas in the reign of *Charles I.* He and Sir *George Croke* were the only Judges who decided against the Crown in the great cause of ship-money. He was a man of inflexible integrity; so that *Charles*, notwithstanding his high notions of prerogative, used to call him "his honest Judge*." He was designed for holy orders; but, by the persuasion of *George* earl of *Cumberland*, applied himself to the law. In respect to the thoughts he once

* *Fuller*'s British Worthies, 219, who says he was born at *Penrith*. *Burn*, 1, 597, calls him of *Gouldsborough* in *Yorkshire*.

once entertained of entering into the Church, he never would take a fee of a clergyman. He died in 1638.

James earl of *Derby*, a Head; another of his gallant Countess. These noble personages had so high an opinion of Sir *Philip Musgrave*, as to intrust to him the defence of the *Isle of Man*, which he did to the last extremity, under the Countess: at length surrendered on honourable terms, and obtained leave to retire where he pleased into any part of *England*.

A Head of *Anne Clifford* at the age of eighty, and another when she was young. I was informed that it was customary with her to present a great house-lock and her picture to all her friends in the neighbourhood.

LUCK OF EDEN-HALL.

A pint glass, enamelled with colours, called the *Luck (Palladium) of Eden-hall*, is carefully preserved here. The Family Legend says, that it was left on the margin of a fountain by a Fairy, and was to be the safeguard of the house. On the top are the letters I. H. S. which shew the sacred use from which it had been perverted. In later times it was consecrated to *Bacchus*.

EDEN-CHURCH.

In the church are the figures of a man and woman in brass,

brass, as I mentioned before—Sir *William Stapleton*, knight, who died in 1458, and *Margaret de Vipont*, his wife, whose daughter and coheir *Joan* married *Thomas Musgrave* of *Musgrave*, esq. and brought this place into the present family. Here are, besides, various mural monuments; many of them cenotaphs of several of the family, who are interred in the church of the *Trinity* in the *Minories*, *London*, the burial-place of the *Dartmouth* Family, to which the *Musgraves* are allied*.

In a window is painted *Ceolulf* king of the *Mercians*, and his admired Saint *Cuthbert*, to whose monastery in the isle of *Lindesfarn*, the pious Prince, after nine years spent in vanity, retired: there he passed the remainder of his days, and was interred close to the body of the Saint†. In the same window is the figure of a Bishop, with the head of an ancient King in his hand.

Not far from hence I crossed the *Eden*, here a beautiful stream, and the banks finely cultivated. After riding about three miles northward, I saw, in the parish of *Addingham*,

LONG MEG. the noted Druidical Temple called *Long Meg* and her daughters. The circle is formed of sixty-seven rude stones placed upright, and of unequal heights: all are placed single except

* *Collins*, 1, 82. † *Cressy*'s Church Hist. 592.

cept near the entrance, where there are two stones placed without, opposite to the two which form the entrance and part of the circle. *Long Meg*, as the tallest stone is called, stands sixty-one feet west from the portal, and just opposite to it: it is eighteen feet high, and fourteen in its greatest girth; is composed of red grit stone, as the others are of granite, lime, and free-stone. The area of the circle was covered with corn, so I must borrow its diameter from Mr. *Hutchinson*, who informs us it is of three hundred feet *.

I refer the curious reader to the learned *Borlase* † for an account of the uses of these circles. Whether this was designed for religious purposes, for national assemblies, for election of Princes, or for the celebration of games, as certain circles in *Caernarvonshire* are reasonably supposed to be, I cannot possibly determine. Nothing is left on which to found a conjecture. It might have stood in a sacred grove of oaks, the shade of which added solemnity to the rites, were they religious: were they political, the people might have stood without the circle of stones, prohibiting a nearer approach to the vulgar; if the former, the Arch-Druid might have stood near the lofty stone of distinction, his entrance through the portal might be preceded by an awful

* Excursion to the Lakes, 108.

† Antiquities of *Cornwal*, 183. Tour in *Wales*, 11, 309.

awful procession, and sacrifices and all the *fourberie* of priestcraft be performed in the centre of the area within sight of the trembling crowd.

DEADMAN'S STACK.

After descending a hill, I passed by a wooded glen called *Deadman's Stack*, remarkable for being the spot on which

DEFEAT OF LEONARD DACRE.

Leonard Dacre was defeated in 1569, by Lord *Hunsdon*, who put an end to his rebellion. This gentleman was of the great house of *Dacre*, and second son of *William* lord *Dacre*, who left four sons—*Thomas*, *Leonard*, *Edward* and *Francis*. *Thomas* left one son and three daughters. *George*, the son, was killed in his childhood in 1569, by a fall from a wooden horse; and the three sisters became co-heiresses, two of whom were matched by *Thomas* duke of *Norfolk*, (who married their mother,) to two of his own sons by former wives—*Anne*, the eldest, to *Philip* earl of *Arundel*; and *Elizabeth*, the youngest, to his second brother Lord *William*. It is probable that he intended to bestow the second daughter on his second son; but she was taken away by death. Thus this vast northern property was conveyed into the house of *Howard*. *Leonard* contested, by law, the right of his niece to the estate, and lost his cause. For a time he concealed his discontent; insidiously offered his service to *Elizabeth* to quell some insurrections then in the north, and was intrusted with the business. He entered into a conspiracy

with *Northumberland* and other malecontents; raised forces in the Queen's name, consisting chiefly of the banditti of the Borders; and seized on *Graystock*, *Naworth-castle*, and other places belonging to the *Dacres*, under pretence of securing his own property and resisting the rebels. His designs were discovered, and Lord *Hunsdon* marched against him from *Berwick*. They met at this place, and the field was warmly contested. *Leonard* performed all that could be expected from the most gallant commander. At length, after great loss of men, he was obliged to retire into *Scotland*; from thence fled to *Louvain**, where he died in great poverty, under a slender pension from the King of *Spain*.

The vale now expands, and has a rich appearance. I reached *Kirk-Oswald*, a small town on the east side of the *Eden*. A considerable estate adjacent belongs to Sir *Philip Musgrave*, having been purchased by his father Sir *Christopher* from the co-heiresses; from *Lennard* lord *Dacre*, created Earl of *Sussex* by *Charles*, on the merit of having married a daughter of his by the Duchess of *Cleaveland*. Lord *Dacre* acquired it from a *Lennard*, *Lennard* from a *Fynes*, he from the *Dacres*; again they from a *Multon*, *Multon* from *Hugh de Morville*, and, finally, *De Morville* from

KIRK-OSWALD.

* *Camden*'s Life of Queen *Elizabeth*, in *Kennet*, 11. 423.

from his wife *Helwise*, daughter of a *Stotevil*. *Hugh de Morville* was one of the murderers of *Thomas Becket*, the turbulent priest of the reign of *Henry II.* who a thousand times had merited a legal death: but the manner was as horrible, as the scene was impious. No peculiar judgments followed the assassins, as superstition feigned; no tails issued from behind, to mark them as so many *Cains*, as the monks alleged; no sudden deaths overtook them. *William de Tracy* lived almost to the reign of King *John*, and *Hugh de Morville* till about the sixth year of that monarch*. In the second he obtained licence to inclose his woods at *Kirk-Oswald*, to fortify his manor-house, and to have there an annual fair and weekly market†. Nor did his remorse seem to have been very deep, if it is true that he preserved the sword with which he did the murder‡. A *Thomas de Multon* enlarged and strengthened the castle; *John de Castro*, who married his widow, gave it more security, by new works; *Thomas Dacre* added a large ditch, and beautified it at great expence. A Mr. *Sandford*, quoted by Dr. *Burn*, speaks of it as a most capital grand castle, and that it was the fairest fabric that eyes ever looked on; that the hall was an hundred yards long, and on the roof was portrayed

* *Littleton*, v. 354. † *Dugdale*'s Baron. 1. 610, 611. *Burn*, 11, 424.

‡ *Philemon Holland*, in his edition of *Camden*, first mentions it. See page 777.

trayed King *Brute* and all his successors Kings of *England.* Very little of this magnificent castle remains; some scanty ruins mark its place. Mr. *Sandford* speaks of it as standing in the time of the *Dacre* earl of *Sussex*, who received his title in 1674.

Not long before the dissolution, the church was turned into a College of twelve Secular Priests. All the glebe-lands and tithes are the property of the old family of the *Featherstonhaughs.* The college was converted into a mansion-house of that family, and was called by Mr. *Sandford* a noble one. COLLEGE.

I quitted the banks of the *Eden*, and, keeping still northward, crossed some black heaths, which are succeeded by a country rich in barley and oats, a narrow vale bounded by coarse hills. Those to the east are a continuation of the great *fells.* At their bases, the land runs parallel, in great waves. The fells are distinguished by the names of their respective parishes, such as *Croglin*, *Cumrew*, and *Castle-Carrock.* These, and numbers of others in this county, were genuine *British.* The first is slightly corrupted from *Crog-Llyn*, or the Hanging Rock; the next, *Cumrew*, from *Cum* a small hollow or recess in a mountain, and *Rhiw* a REMAINS OF BRITISH NAMES.

brow; and *Castle-Carrock* is plainly *Castell-carreg*, or the Castle on the Rock. I will add a few more instances, such as *Cam-rew*, i. e. *cam rhiw*, or the bending brows; *Cryglin*, i. e. *cryg llyn*, or the pool of the *tumulus*; *Garth*, or the side of the *dingle*; *Blen-cairn*, from *blaen* a point or end, and *cairn* a heap of stones; *Glen-carn-beck*, i. e. *glen cairn bach*, or the little stoney valley; *Galligil*, i. e. *gallt* and *cyll*, or the hill of the hazel-trees; *Rig* is found in several of the composed names, and signifies a barrow or *tumulus*; and, finally, *Derwent-water* is derived from *derwen* an oak, from the abundance of those trees which grew about that beautiful lake. This county remained under the dominion of the *Britons* very long after the subjection of the rest of the kingdom by the *Saxons*; and, like *Wales*, retained its own princes and language, I believe, till about the year 945, when *Edmund the elder* put an end to the *Cambrian* kingdom, and bestowed it on *Malcolm* king of *Scotland**.

I passed near *Talkin Tarn*, a small lake. *Talkin* is a corrupt *Welsh* word from *Talcen*, a front: *Tarn* is a piece of water, a very old northern word, derived, according to Dr. *Johnson*, from the *Icelandic Teorne*.

From the road I digressed a very small distance to *Gelt-bridge*,

* *Saxon* Chron. 115.

bridge, a single arch over the torrent *Gelt*, which tumbled down, in a very picturesque manner, a deep wooded fell. About half a mile above, on the front of an ancient quarry, is an inscription, supposed to have been cut in the reign of *Severus*; importing, that the *Romans* got some of the stone with which they made the neighbouring part of the famous wall from hence, and the *Vexillatio* was sent to assist in the work.

I heard that there were other inscriptions on the neighbouring quarries, but I did not think them interesting enough to be visited.

After riding a mile and a half further, I reached *Brampton*. The town is small, and contains nothing remarkable. The alms-house, founded by *Edward Howard* second earl of *Carlisle*, for six poor men and six poor women, has been suffered to fail by one of his successors. Each of the objects of the charity had, while it existed, a pension of six pounds, a gown and fuel, and an apartment. Twelve pounds a year was also allotted to a clergyman to read prayers in the chapel, which alone is kept up, the church of *Brampton* being a mile out of town, and too ruinous and too remote for service. BRAMPTON.

CASTLE-HILL. The *Moat*, or the *Castle-hill*, is a vast circular mount near the town: not far from the top is a trench and rampart; and on the last, in one part, is a ridge of raised earth, about fourteen feet long and four broad. As it lies so near to the wall, it was possibly exploratory, and the work of the *Romans*.

GILLESLAND. This town was the capital of the great barony of *Gillesland*, a tract before the Conquest possessed by one *Bueth*, and which took its name from *Gilles Bueth*, i. e. the son of *Bueth*. *Randle de Meschines* earl of *Chester*, after his subjection of this county, bestowed it on *Hubert Vaulx*, or *de Vallibus*, a *Norman* adventurer of those days. By the marriage of *Maud*, daughter of another *Hubert*, one of his descendants, cotemporary with *Henry III.* it fell to her spouse *Thomas de Multon*. *Margaret*, daughter to another *Thomas de Multon*, who died in 1313, married, and conveyed the barony to *Ranulph de Dacre*, of *Dacre-castle*, in this county. On the death of the last male heir, *George* lord *Dacre*, this part of the estate fell to Lord *William Howard*, by marriage with *Elizabeth*, youngest sister of that Nobleman, who was killed in his childhood by a fall, as before related.

Naworth or *Naward-castle*, the usual residence of the barons

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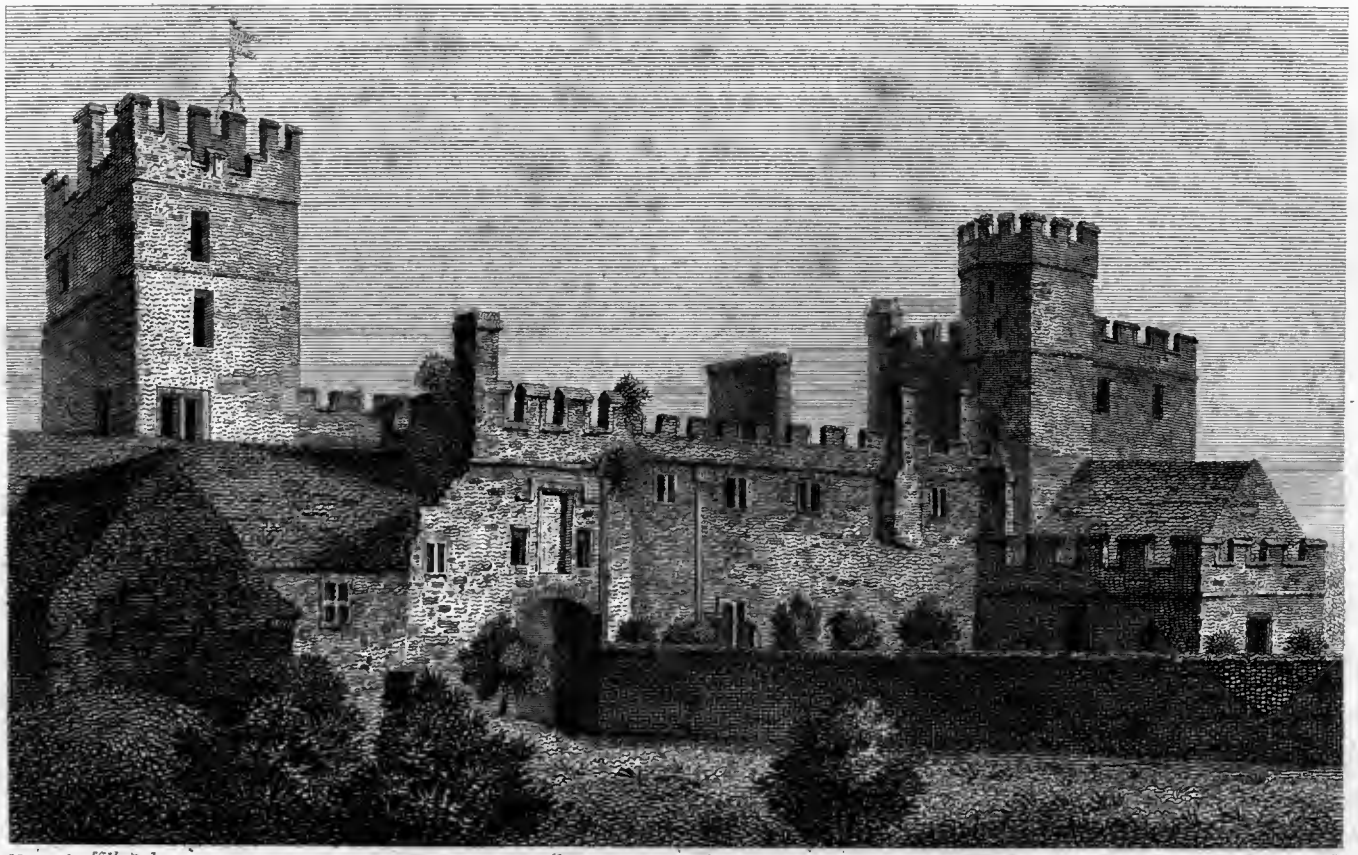


Moses Griffith Del — S. Sparrow. Sc

NAWORTH CASTLE

Pub 1 June 1801. by Edw Harding 98 Pall Mall.

barons of *Gillesland*, stands about two miles east of *Brampton*. It is a large pile, square, and built about a court, with a square tower at each corner. In the south side is a gateway with the arms of the *Dacres*; over the door those of the *Howards*. On the north, it impends over the river *Irthing*, at a great height; the banks shagged with wood. The whole house is a true specimen of ancient inconvenience, of magnificence and littleness: the rooms numerous, accessible by sixteen stair-cases, with most frequent sudden ascents and descents into the bargain; besides a long narrow gallery. The great hall is twenty-five paces long, by nine and a half broad, of a good height; has a gallery at one end, adorned with four vast crests, carved in wood, viz. a griffin and dolphin with the scallops, an unicorn, and an ox with a coronet round his neck. In front is a figure, in wood, of an armed man; two others, perhaps vassals, in short jackets and caps, a pouch pendant behind, and the mutilated remains of *Priapus* to each; one has wooden shoes. These seem the *ludibrium aulæ* in those gross days. NAWORTH-CASTLE.

The top and upper end of the room is painted on pannels, in squares, to the number of one hundred and seven, representing the *Saxon* kings and heroes; these are said to have been brought from *Kirk-Oswald Castle*. The chim-

ney here is five yards and a half broad. Within this is another apartment, hung with old tapestry: a head of *Anne* of *Cleeves*; on one side of her, a small picture of a Lady full length, &c. and many others.

Lord *William Howard*'s bed-room—arms and motto over the chimney. His library is a small room, in a very secret place high up in one of the towers, well secured by doors and narrow staircase. Not a book has been added since his days, *i. e.* those of Queen *Elizabeth*. In it is a vast case, three feet high, which opens into three leaves, having six great pages pasted in, being an account of *Saint Joseph* of *Arimathea*, and his twelve disciples, who founded *Glastonbury*; and, at the end, a long history of Saints, with the number of years or days for which each could grant indulgences.

The roof is coarsely carved. The windows are high, and are to be ascended by three stone steps, lest the inhabitant should be reached by some arrow or shot from without; such was the caution of the times. It is said, Lord *William* was very studious, and wrote much: that once, when he was thus employed, a servant came to tell him that a prisoner was just then brought in, and desired to know what should be done with him. Lord *William*,

vexed at being disturbed, answered peevishly, " Hang him!" When he had finished his study, he ordered the man to be brought before him for examination, but found that his orders had been literally obeyed. He was a very severe, but a most useful man at that time in this lawless country. His dungeon instils horror; it consists of four dark apartments, three below, and one above up a long staircase, all well secured; in the uppermost is one ring, to which criminals were chained, and the marks where many more have been.

Close by the library is an ancient oratory, most richly ornamented, on the sides of the cieling, with coats of arms, and carvings in wood painted and gilt. On one side is a good paintin gon wood, in the style of *Lucas Van Leyden*; it represents the flagellation of our Saviour, his crucifixion, and resurrection. Here are also various sculptures in white marble: an Abbess with a sword in her hand, waiting on a King who is stabbing himself; a Monk with a King's head in his hand; and several others. This place is well secured; for, here, Lord *William* enjoyed his religion, which he did not dare to avow, in privacy*.

The chapel is below stairs; the top, and part of the side, are

* Notwithstanding his zeal for *Elizabeth* and for *James*, he retained the religion of his ancestors.

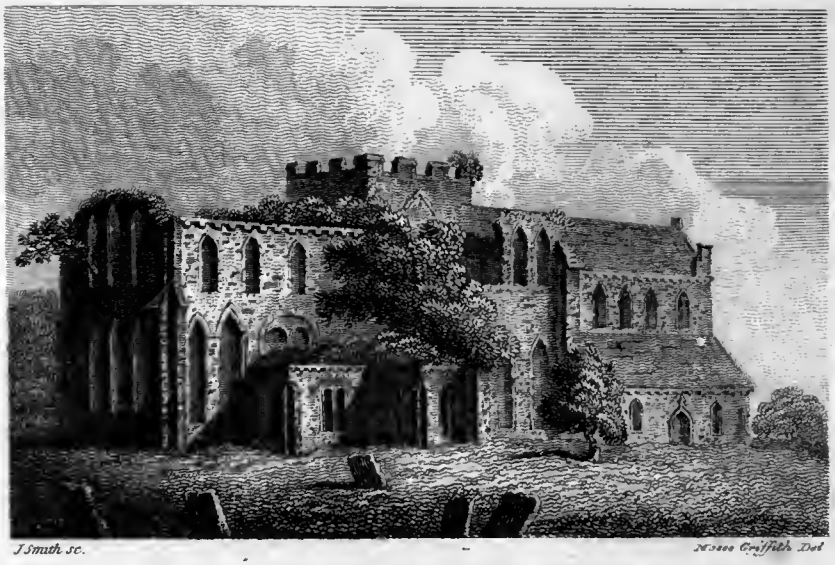
are painted in pannels, like the hall; and on one side are the crests, arms and pedigree of the *Howards*, from *Fulcho* to 1623 and 1644. On the cieling, beneath a great sprawling figure of an old man, with a branch issuing from him representing *the Root of Jesse*, is written, "Pictor, MDXII." On the great window, in glass, are represented a Knight and a Lady kneeling—*Thomas* lord *Dacre*, who died in 1525, and his Lady *Elizabeth*, the rich heiress of the barony of *Greystoke*: on his tabard, the arms of *Dacre* quartering *Vaux*; on her mantle the same, and on her kirtle *Greystoke-ancient* quartering *Grimethorpe* or *Greystoke-modern*.

WHEN FOUNDED.

The time in which this castle was founded, is very uncertain. It is supposed to have been by a *Dacre**. The first mention of it is in 1398, when it was held by a *William de Dacre*. In January 1569-70, it was, as I have already mentioned, for a short time seized and possessed, together with other estates of the family, by *Leonard Dacre* of *Horsely* in *Yorkshire*, second son of Lord *William Dacre*.

The several ancient inscriptions on stones taken from the neighbouring wall, have long since been removed to *Rokeby* in *Yorkshire*, the seat of the late Sir *Thomas Robinson*.

* *Madox*'s Baronia, quoted by Mr. *Grose*.



J Smith Sc. — Moses Griffith Del

LLANERCOST PRIORY

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binson. This castle is the property of the Earl of *Carlisle*, derived from his ancestor Lord *William Howard.*

About a mile farther I crossed the *Irt*, or *Irthing*, celebrated by the Editor of *Camden* for its pearls*. He tells us, that certain gentlemen obtained a patent for the fishery, which flattered them with the hopes of enriching themselves by those of the *British* river.

PEARLS IN THE IRTHING.

Not far from its banks stand the remains of *Llanercost Priory.* Here are to be seen ruins of two towers and some other buildings, and an inclosure with the remains of an ancient gate. The church had been a magnificent pile, with a tower in the centre. The west door is very handsome. The windows above, and most of the other windows, are high and narrow. It is now a perpetual curacy, with a small stipend, increased by Queen *Anne*'s bounty. This religious house was a Priory of Canons Regular of *St. Augustine*, founded by *Robert de Vallibus*, son of *Hugh de Vallibus*, in 1169, for the soul of *Henry II.* the great benefactor to his father and himself, and for the souls of his father *Hubert*, his mother *Grecia*, and all his ancestors and successors†. At the dissolution the revenues were, according to *Speed*, 79l. 19s.; to *Dugdale*, 77l. 7s. 11d.:

LLANERCOST PRIORY.

* *Gibson*'s Camden, 11. † *Dugdale* Monast. ii. 130.

at that time there were seven Canons and the Prior.—*Henry VIII.* granted the house and site, and several appurtenances, to Sir *Thomas Dacre*; and *Edward VI.* granted him the living of *Llanercost*, and several other churches, tithes and emoluments belonging to the Priory. This Sir *Thomas* was commonly called the *Bastard Dacre*, being an illegitimate son of Lord *Dacre* of the north. He repaired the mansion-house, and caused the following lines to be painted on the windows, which were afterwards removed into the east window of the church:

" Mille et quingentos ad quinquaginta novemque
" Adjice, et hoc anno condidit istud opus
" *Thomas Daker* eques, sedem qui primus in istam
" Veneret exstinctâ religione loci.
" Hæc *Edvardus* ei dederat, devoverat ante
" *Henricus*, longæ præmia militiæ."

From the *Dacres* it came to the *Howards*, and is at present possessed by the Earl of *Carlisle*, by virtue of a lease from the Crown, to which it reverted on failure of issue-male descended from Sir *Thomas Dacre**.

The burial-place of the great family of the *Dacres* is most scandalously neglected; overgrown with brambles, and

* *Burn*, 11.

and exceedingly ruinous. Among the mutilated tombs is one with the *Dacre* arms included within a garter, which points it out to have been that of *Thomas* lord *Dacre*, knight of the garter, a most distinguished personage, who died in 1525; and another, under a corresponding arch, is for *Mabel* wife of *Humphrey* lord *Dacre*, and daughter of Sir *Thomas Par* of *Kendal*, knight. In 1784 might be discovered the remains of five other tombs of the *Dacres*, and their ancestors, in the ruins of this church.

In the church-yard, on the belly of an ancient figure, is cut a modern inscription, denoting that *John Gow*, aged twenty-five, broke his neck by a fall he had in climbing round the top of the ruins of the church, on *March* 23, 1708.

At a little distance from *Llanercost* I passed over the site of the *Picts Wall*, as it is styled. Near this place are some remains, about four feet high, on the brow of a hill, but in an adjoining vale rise to eight or ten, with very perfect facing stones on each side: the middle part is composed of small stones and mortar flung in (probably hot) without any order. The facing-stones are from ten to eighteen inches long, and four inches thick. Most of the castles, PICTS WALL.

religious houses, and other ancient buildings near the site of the wall, seem to have been built with the materials.

ASKERTON-HALL.

I crossed a very barren unfrequented country northward, hilly, and covered with coarse grass; passed by *Askerton-hall*, an old house with two towers built by one of the Lord *Dacres*, who placed here a garrison, under the command of the Governor of *Gillesland*, who had the title of Land Serjeant*.

BEUCASTLE.

About three miles farther is *Beucastle*, or *Bueth Castle*, so called from one *Bueth*, Lord of the country at the time of the Conquest, who is said to have repaired a *Roman* castle, and called it after his own name: his son, *Gils Bueth*, was slain treacherously by *Robert de Vallibus*, at a meeting appointed for friendly purposes. Some assert that *Robert* founded *Llanercost*, to expiate the crime; if he did, he, in his charter, drops all mention of the deed, which he certainly would not have done had the foundation been of an expiatory nature; and even coolly names *Gils Bueth* as former proprietor of certain of the lands bestowed on the house. *Bueth*'s lands afterwards fell to the Crown. *Henry II.* bestowed it on the last *Hubert de Vallibus*; and by his daughter

* *Camden*, ii. 1033. † *Dugdale* Monast. 11, 130.

Moses Griffith Del *Comte Sc*

Beu Castle

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daughter it came to *Thomas de Multon.* It passed through several hands till the fifth of *Charles I.* who, on consideration of two hundred pounds, granted it to Sir *Richard Graham*; and is now, with the vast territory round, the property of the Rev. Mr. *Graham* of *Netherby.*

The castle is small, square, and surrounded with a foss; was garrisoned in the year 1641, when it was dismantled, and the garrison removed to *Carlisle.*

A Roman Station.

Beucastle had been a *Roman* station, and garrisoned by part of the *Legio Secunda Augusta*; the other part of which lay at *Netherby*; and both intended to cover the workmen employed in building the famous Wall. Many vestiges still are to be seen. An extensive ditch and rampart surround the church and castle, and between the church and public-house are remains of several buildings. Some inscriptions have been met with on the spot, one addressed to *Hadrian* the founder of the Wall *; and many coins have been dug up at this place. Mr. *Horsely* conjectures, from an inscription which he supposes to have been brought from hence, that its ancient name was *Apiatorium* †.

In

* *Horsely*, article *Cumberland*, page 270. † *Ibid.* pages 233, 271.

FINE RUNIC OBELISK.

In the church-yard is the celebrated Obelisk, carved with figures in good taste and great power of fancy. On it is a *Runic* inscription, which was copied by order of Lord *William Howard*, and sent by him to Sir *Henry Spelman*, who again communicated it to the learned *Wormius*. *Wormius* suspects it to have been incorrect, but ventures at this reading: RINO *Lapides hos runicos posuit.*—It is certainly of *Danish* origin, but the time and cause of its erection are quite unknown. Its height is fourteen feet two inches; its breadth on the bottom of the broadest side, one foot ten; of the narrowest side, one foot seven; on the top, one foot four.

From *Beucastle* I rode about twenty miles along a very bad and uncultivated country, with here and there a tract of oats or barley: passed through the village and parish of *Stapleton*, the first place granted forth as a fee of the barony of *Gillesland* *; crossed the *Line*, and reached *Netherby*, where I again experienced the hospitality of its owner, the Reverend Mr. *Graham* †. Numbers of pieces of antiquity had been collected here since my former visit to this place.

From

* *Burn*, 11, 479.

† He died February 2, 1782; was succeeded by his son *Charles*, who died soon after; he was succeeded by his brother *James*, created a Baronet December 28, 1782.

From thence I took a ride through *Longtown* and *Arthuret*. The last was a barony, granted by *Ralph de Meschines* to *Turzent Brundey*, a *Fleming*, which was confirmed to him by *Henry I.* In the reign of King *John* it was in the hands of the *Stotevilles* *, a potent family, derived from a wild adventurer from *Normandy*, as may be collected from the curious additions to his name, of *Gron de boef*, and *Front de boef*. I forded the *Line*, and, after a short ride, reached *Rocliff*, and there crossed the *Eden*, which falls into the *Solway Frith*, a little lower down. Small vessels come up as far as this place at high water, which makes it the port to *Carlisle*.

From thence I visited *Burgh-marsh*, in a parish of the same name, on which *Edward I.* yielded his last breath, on July 7, 1307, within sight of *Scotland*, a country he had devoted to the sword for bravely vindicating its own independency. All his steps for some time before his death were marked with cruelty. He condemned to the gibbet persons of the first consideration in the *Scottish* nation, who had taken arms in behalf of their country, making no distinction between the treasons of natural subjects and the resistance of those who owed him no allegiance, and who preferred the government of one of their countrymen to that of a rival prince. So animated was he against the *Scots*, that

BURGH-MARSH.

* *Burn*, 11. *Dugdale*'s Baron. I, 455.

that he left *Carlisle*, in a dying condition, to put himself at the head of his army, and was so weak that he could proceed only six miles in four days. He reached *Burgh* on the sands, and expired there in the arms of his domestics the morning after his arrival. Thus died the greatest, the best, and the wisest of the *English* monarchs. All his actions were directed to the good of his own dominions; yet the love of truth must extort the confession, that when the conquest of *Scotland* became the favourite object of that end, the dictates of equity and the feelings of humanity were totally eradicated.

Henry duke of *Norfolk*, in 1685, at that time owner of this barony, erected a square column, with a cross on the top, in memory of this prince. On one side is this brief inscription:

" Memoriæ æternæ
" EDWARDI I. Regis Angliæ longe
" clarissimi: qui in belli apparatu
" contra *Scotos* occupatus, hic
" in castris obiit 7 Julii
" A. D. 1307."

On the other side the noble founder of the column by no means forgets his own importance and dignities, nor the blood of all the *Howards*:

"Nobilissimus Princeps HEN. HOWARD, Dux *Norfolc.* Com.
"Marechal *Angl.* Com. *Arundel, Surr. Norfolc.* et *Norwic.* Baro
"*Howard, Mowbray, Seagrave, de Brews, de Gower, Fitz-Alan,*
"*Warren, Lescales, Clun, Oswaldstre, Maltravers, Furnaval,*
"*Graystock,* et *Howard de Castlerising,* Præno. Ord. Garter Mil.
"Constab. et Gubernator Regal. Castri et Honor. de *Winsor.* Dom.
"Locum-ten. *Norfolc. Surr. Berk.* et Civit. Com. Civ. *Norvici,* ab
"EDWARDO I. Rege *Angliæ* ORIUNDUS."

This marsh is washed by the *Solway Frith.* *Severus*'s Wall, or, as it is vulgarly called, *The Picts*, commences at the extremity, at *Bowness*, on which stood the station *Blatum Bulgium*, the first of the line of forts which was garrisoned by the *Romans* to secure the obedience of this part of the island. The next was *Axelodunum*; some very small remains of which, in form of ramparts, are yet to be seen. *Burgh*, which signifies a fortress, owes its name to the lost fort. The wall runs through this parish, and from thence to *Carlisle.* I must not quit the spot without saying, that, after the Conquest, *De Meschines* bestowed this barony on his brother-in-law *Robert de Estrivers* or *Trevers.* From him it fell by marriage to the *Ewgayns*, and from them again to the *De Morvilles.* This, and divers other lands in this county, were held by *cornage*, or the service of blowing a horn by way of alarm whenever an invasion of the *Scots* was perceived *.

 After

* *Blount*'s Tenures, 13.

After passing a few days with the worthy family at *Netherby*, I took the road to *Carlisle*, on the 23d of August.—I waited on *Philip Howard*, esq. of *Corbie-castle*, and experienced a most polite reception.

Aug. 24. I soon fell into my former track at *Castle-carrock*, a small village and parish at the foot of the great mountain *Cross-fell*. To this mountain *Donald*, in his map of *Cumberland*, gives the height of nine hundred and ninety-eight yards above *Bassenthwaite-water*, and eleven hundred and eight above the sea. This parish is within the barony of *Gilles-land*. I went next through *Cumrew*, at the foot of its fells, on the top of which appeared two cairns. Some considerable ruins lie at a small distance from the church: they are supposed to be those of *Dunwalloght*, formerly the property of *William* lord *Dacre* of the north, who obtained licence from *Edward I.* to fortify and convert it into a castle *. About this country are many of the *black grous*, which inhabit the small woods scattered over the neighbourhood. I rode through *Carlatton*, a place of a few houses; crossed the *Croglin*, on a bridge of a single arch: the country hereabout consists of moors and corn-lands. I kept ascending for a considerable way; went by *Heskew*, near which is a piece of a ruined tower. I gained the height of *Hartside-fell*—a most arduous ascent up a black lofty mountain, from the summit

* *Dugdale*'s Baron. 11. 22.

summit of which is a view of vast extent. I descended along the side, and had a most dreary view of a black tract, and some poor collieries: came to a narrow vale, cultivated on both sides, and watered by the *Tyne*, here an inconsiderable stream arising out of a fell a few miles to the south. I reached

Alston Moor, a mine, and market-town, consisting of a number of small houses covered with flags, built irregularly, and extending lengthways up the side of a hill. This manor had been at different times the property of the *Veteriponts*. In the reign of *Henry V.* of *John de Clifford*; in that of his successor, of *Thomas Whitlow*, who granted it to *William Stapleton* and his wife. *Mary*, co-heiress of that house, conveyed it to a second son of Sir *Richard Musgrave* of *Hartley-castle*. It afterwards devolved to a *Hilton*, son of that Lady by a first husband. His descendants possessed it till the time of *James I.* when *Henry Hilton* of *Hilton*, esq, sold it to *Francis Ratcliff* baron of *Dilston* near *Hexham* in *Northumberland*, in whose house it continued till the attainder of the unfortunate *James* earl of *Derwentwater* in 1715. The estates of that Nobleman in this county are extremely rich in lead ore. It appears by the Moor-master's books, as related by Dr. *Burn*, that in three years, viz. 1766, 1767, and 1768, the mines produced sixty-one thousand eight hundred and thirty bygs

ALSTON MOOR.

of ore, which, at the valuation of each byng, in those years, at 2l. 15s. each, amounted to the vast sum of 170,032l. 10s. This, and the other estates of Lord *Derwentwater*, were, by Act of Parliament, in 1735, vested in *Greenwich-hospital**, and bring in a vast revenue to that magnificent and useful foundation. At the time of the forfeiture they were supposed to amount to about seven thousand pounds a year; yet, by the contrivance or connivance of the Commissioners of the Forfeited Estates, were sold for the sum of 1060l.† The villainy of the transaction was detected, in 1732, by the sagacity and pains of *Thomas* lord *Gage*, then in the House of Commons, who was honoured by the thanks of the House for his services‡. Two of the Members concerned as commissioners in this infamous affair, were expelled; and a third, who appeared to have been drawn into an irregularity only in the proceedings, received a reprimand from the Speaker in his place§. This ought to be an example to posterity, particularly to men in power, who may attempt, under specious pretences, the destruction of benefits intended for the public good, whether the foundation be recent or ancient; whether it be the alienation of Church Lands, or of those allotted for the support of the Poor. The securities are

* *Ruffhead*'s Statutes, vi. 317.

† Hist. and Proceedings of the House of Commons, vii. 154.

‡ Same, 240; and *Lodge*'s Irish Peerage, iii. 300. § Hist. &c. vii. 240.

are now good, the tenures firm. If they should be disposed of for money, every day may produce instances of the loss sustained by the laying it out improperly for selfish ends. The same may happen in an exchange for other lands. A little recollection will remind us of the sums endangered to the Poor, by the laying out of money on the temporary mortgages of tolls of turnpikes. It cannot be doubted, that, when Parliament takes into consideration the movements of the lesser wheels of government and policy, it will not neglect an inspection into these breaches of trust, and cause full justice to be executed on those who may have dared to abuse the most sacred of deposits.

THE END.

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PRINTED, AT THE *ORIENTAL PRESS*, BY WILSON & CO.
WILD-COURT, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS.

BOOKS PUBLISHED BY EDWARD HARDING, No. 98, PALL-MALL.

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